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IN MEMORIAM.

BY MINNIE J. OWREY.

Dedicated to Harry Obey Reese, Died November 29th 1789.]

We sat within the solemn house
To watch the old year die,
There was a sorrow in each heart
A tear drop in each eye.
Without the world was gay and glad
Within was only gloom
There came a haunting mem'ry from
The new made, shadowed tomb.

Each read the other's heart, and knew
The grief therein concealed
For each day's light new sadness brought,
Our loss more great revealed.
The vacant chair beside the hearth
The foot step from the stair
Forever gone, a silence drear
Upon the evening air:—

These things were mighty in their power.
To show God's chaste'ning hand—
Strange Death should choose to take from us
The idol of the band.
Of all his tender ways and good
Each spoke in tenderness,
And one thought that he lingered near
Each with a mute caress.

And one said Life at best is brief
It holds much of regret,
Why should we mourn an earth lost star
In heaven's glory set.
I think the words, "God's will be done"
Should live our grief instead"—
We bowed ourselves, the midnight hour
Rang out—the year was dead.

A WASHINGTON TRAGEDY.

The Story of Daniel E. Sickles and Philip Barton Key Retold.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

[The recent elopement from Paris of Gen. Sickle's daughter with a married man named McCarthy, revives the memory of the cause celebre of which the father was the central figure twenty years ago.]

On Sunday afternoon, the 27th of February, 1859, on President square, opposite the White House, in the city of Washington, Daniel E Sickles, of New York, shot and killed Philip Barton Key of the city of Washington. Mr. Sickles was at that time member of Congress from the city of New York, and Mr. Key was, as his father had been, United States attorney for the District of Columbia Mr. Key was a member of one of the oldest and most celebrated families of Washington. His grandfather, John Ross Key, and his grand-uncle, Philip, Barton Key were both noted men. His grand-uncle was a captain in the British army at the breaking out of the revolutionary war, but was a member of the United States Congress 1867. John Ross Key married a daughter of Gov. Lloyd, of Virginia. Their son, Thomas Scott Key, father of our present subject, was the famous author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," and their daughter married Roger B. Taney, chief justice of the supreme court of the United States. Mr. Key was about four years older than Mr. Sickles. His sister married George Pendleton, who was at this time member of Congress from Ohio 1857-65, and was a candidate in 1864 for vice-president on the ticket with George B. McClellan. His father, Nathaniel G. Pendleton, a native of Georgia, was a member of Congress from Ohio, 1841-43, and his grandfather, Nathaniel Pendleton, was the second of Alexander Hamilton in his duel with Aaron Burr. Mr. Key, at the time of the affray, was a widower with four children. He was about six feet in height, of good presence and fine figure, with agreeable address and fine manners, which rendered him popular in the brilliant society which then shone at Washington.

In 1852 Mr. Sickles married Miss Teresa Bagioli, daughter of a celebrated composer and teacher of music in New York. She was then a lovely girl, just from school, and only about sixteen. The type of her beauty was that of Italy, of which her father was a native, with eyes of deep and lustrious softness, like an Italian sky, youthful lovely, and beautiful in person and manners. Shortly after their marriage she went out with her husband, on his appointment to London as secretary of the American legation, in the household of Mr. Buchanan and there the young bride attracted universal attention by her youthful charms and by her innocent gaiety and by her girlish joyousness. For a time after their return from Europe they occupied a charming residence at Bloomingdale, overlooking the Hudson, and when he took his seat in Congress he fixed his residence in the elegant house on President square afterward occupied by Speaker Colfax, and more recently by Richard W. Thompson the present Secretary of the Navy. At the time of the tragedy their only child, Laura, was about five years of age. The details of the scandal which led to the tragedy are not for me to produce. Enough to say that Washington gossip whispered suspecions that Mr. Key was too attentive to Mrs. Sickles. He had been a constant visitor to the Sickles mansion, and was always received as a welcome guest. In the recess of Congress he visited them in New York, and on the reassembling of Congress in December, 1858, continued his familiar calls. Mr. Key made his headquarters at the club-house on the opposite side of the square, and frequently rode out on his spirited horse, stopping at the Sickles mansion.

Three days before the tragedy Mr. and Mrs. Sickles entertained a large party at their usual Thursday evening dinners. On these occasions Mr. Key and his sister and her husband, Mr. Pendleton, were frequently present. On Friday, the day after this party, Mr. Sickles received a letter signed R. P. G. detailing the meeting of Mr. Key and Mrs. Sickles, and designating a house in Fifteenth street which Mr. Key had rented from a colored man named John A. Gray, where they frequently met. Nearly a year before this Mr. Sickles had had his suspicions aroused by some story communicated to him by George B. Woolbridge, of Mr. Key riding out on horseback on the Bladensburg road while he was in New York, but was satisfied there was nothing in it; but this letter of R. P. G. was so specific in its statement that, on examination, Mr. Sickles believed it true. The next evening Saturday, after examining the matter, he confronted his wife with the facts and proof and she made and signed a confession that she had met Mr. Key at this house on Fifteenth street. The next day Sunday, Mr. Key passed the house of Mr. Sickles and waved his handkerchief, which had been a signal between them to go out and meet each other. In a short time Mr. Sickles sallied out, met Mr. Key near the club-house and exclaimed, "Key, you scoundrel, you must die!" He drew a pistol from his overcoat skirt pocket and fired. The shot took affect in the groin. Key hurled an opera-glass at Sickles, and grappled with him. They then separated and Key retreated up Sixteenth street toward the club-house. Sickles followed and fired again, the shot passing through his body below the heart. At the second shot they were about three paces apart. Sickles approached still nearer, and, with his pistol close to Mr. Key, fired the third time, the ball entering near where the second shot had taken effect. Four or five shots were fired while Mr. Key was making frantic appeals for his life. He fell upon the sidewalk near a tree a few paces from Pennsylvania avenue which I believe was struck by one of the balls. The bark and fragments of the tree were carried away as relics. After Mr. Key fell Mr. Sickles, accompanied by a friend, Mr. Butterworth, who had left Mr. Sickles' house and spoken to Mr. Key just before Mr. Sickles met him, went to the house of Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney-General, and gave himself up, and was soon after conducted to jail. Mr. Key was removed to the parlor of the club-house, and was soon dead. Mr. Sickles received a preliminary examination before the committing magistrate. The case went before the grand jury, and on Thursday, March 24th, Daniel E. Sickles was indicted for the murder of Philip Barton Key, and the trial was set down for the 4th of April.

The case was tried before Judge Thomas Hartley Crawford and a jury. Mr. Crawford was born at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, graduated at Princeton, was a representative in Congress from his native State 1829-33. He was appointed Commissioner of Indian affairs in 1838 by President Van Buren, and in 1847 was appointed by President Polk judge of the criminal court of the District of Columbia, which position he occupied till his death, in 1863.

For the prosecution appeared Robert Ould, Mr. Key's successor as district attorney, and J. M. Carlisle.

For the prisoner there appeared a brilliant array of counsel, at the head of which stood James T. Brady, of New York, unequaled in such cases before a jury; John Graham, of New York, and E. H. Stanton, of Washington; with Messrs. Ratcliffe, Clinton and Magruder, of Washington; Philip Philips, who had been a member of congress from Alabama 1853-55, and Gen. Thomas F. Meagher, of New York.

The trial lasted twenty days. Three days were occupied in selecting a jury. Some had formed an opinion, some were not worth $800, which a Maryland law made necessary to qualify a juror, and others were otherwise disqualified.

On the Sixth day John Graham opened the case for the prisoner in a speech of great research, eloquence and illustration. He quoted from the Bible, Shakespeare, and the laws of all nations on the sanctity of marriage, and the punishment of those who seduce the wife from the paths of virtue.

The witnesses proved the attentions of Mr. Key and Mr. Sickles, their riding and walking together, their meeting at the house on Fifteenth street, the signals of Mr. Key to Mrs. Sickles when he wished to meet her, the effect of the R. P. G. letter on Mr. Sickles, the state of his mind, and all the antecedents and circumstances of the shooting.

When the defence rested the prosecution called as witnesses George H. Pendleton and Mayor Berritt, and proved that on Friday and Saturday, the two days before the shooting, Mr. Sickles made speeches in the house, and seemed in no way out of his mind. The counsel commenced to sum up points and prayers to the judge on the eighteenth day. Stanton spoke eloquently and at length in favor of the prisoner. He was followed by Mr. Brady on the nineteenth day. It was one of his grandest efforts, but Mr. Brady's speeches can never be reported. There was a magnetism in his manner that could never be properly described. District Attorney Ould closed the prosecution. The learned judge, on the twentieth day (April 26th), briefly and lucidly charged the jury, who retired, and in seventy minutes returned with a verdict of not guilty.

An Evening With Bismarck.

A prominent officer who returned from Europe tells of an evening he spent with Bismarck. "I thought," said the officer, "that I had seen hard drinkers, but I found during this evening with Bismark that the drinking men I had met with were tipplers in comparison to this great man. Bismarck had invited no guest for that evening save myself," continued the officer. "After a few moments spent in pleasant chat, Bismarck called the servant and ordered him to bring in brandy and glasses. The glasses were of the smallest size, the some size as the glass we call a pony. I saw there was no water or sugar brought, and when Bismarck poured two glasses full of brandy I saw it was white, so I concluded that it was a milder drink than the French cognac, and thought if he could drink it clear I would not be outdone. I took a sip of it, and never in my life did I experience such a sensation. It was the most fiery stuff I ever tasted. I gasped and strangled a little, but seeing Bismarck toss his off as so much water, I made as little fuss as possible. By slow, careful sips I managed to drink the glassful, but declined to take any more. Well, I stayed during the evening, probably until 12 or 1 o'clock. Bismarck continued tossing off the brandy, one glass after another, and when I left not a drop remained in the pint bottle, which had been brought in full at the beginning of the evening. His capacity for drinking must be something wonderful, for with the exception of his face getting red, no one would have suspected that he had been drinking at all. His conversation was as clear, and his manner as quiet as at the beginning of the evening."

SAYS the Johnstown *Tribune*: The Jackson township oil well is down 1,025 feet, which is 200 feet deeper than at the time the first experiment was abandoned. There are good indications that the "oil sand" has been reached, and excitement runs high among the stockholders. A few days more will determine whether their hopes are destined to be realized, but if disappointed they will likely go down considerably deeper.

THE GOLD THAT WEARS.

We parted one eve at the garden gate,
When the dew was on the heather,
And I promised my love to come back to her
Ere the pleasant autumn weather—
That we twain might wed
When the leaves were red,
And live and love together.

She cut me a tress from her nut-brown hair,
And I kissed her lips of cherry,
And gave her a ring of the old-time gold,
With a stone like the mountain berry—
As clear and blue
As her eyes were true—
Sweet eyes so bright and merry!

"The wealth of my love is all I have
To give you," she said in turning;
"The gold that wears—like the radiant stars
In yonder blue vaults burning!"
And I took the trust
As a lover must
Whose soul from love is yearnig.

Fate kept us apart for many years,
And the blue sea rolled between us;
Though I kissed each day the nut-brown tress
And made fresh vows to Venus—
Till I sought my bride,
And fate defied,
That failed from love to wean us.

I found my love at the garden gate
When the dew was on the heather,
And we twain were wed at the little kirk
In the pleasant autumn weather;
And the gold that wears
Now soothes my cares,
As we live and love together.

PENNSYLVANIA TOBACCO.

Becoming one of the Most Important and Profitable Crops.

[Lancaster Letter in Philadelphia Ledger.]

One of the most important and profitable crops now grown in Pennsylvania is that of tobacco, and every year the area of ground in which it is planted is extended. In 1849, it is stated, the crop of seed leaf in Connerticut, Ohio and Pennsylvania was set down at 6,000 cases, one-third of which was exported and the rest sold at from 14 to 16 cents per pound to speculators. In 1850 Pennsylvania grew 3,500 cases, the largest crop grown in the State up to that time. Since that time there has been an annual increase, the crop of 1879 being the largest yet reported.

At the commencement of the tobacco season this year, the farmers in the counties of Lancaster, York, Lebanon and Chester were greatly troubled with the cut-worm, and in some instances it became necessary to replant two or three times. Then came the dry spell, which lasted until nearly the middle of July, and during all this time it was thought by many that the crop would be a failure, but the rains which came near the close of July had the effect of giving new life to the plants, and at the end of the season the crop was found to be one of the best yet produced.

The good quality of the tobacco here, it is said, is owing to the fact that stable manure is used, instead of guano and other fertilizers, as is the practice in Connecticut and other States. It is estimated that the crop of 1879 in Lancaster, York and Lebanon will amount to 60,000 cases of 400 pounds each, being one of the largest crops ever grown in these counties. Half of this amount has already been purchased by dealers, principally those in Lancaster, and the other half is fast coming in to the market. The price for this crop ranges from 15 to 30 cents per pound for tobacco suitable for wrappers: 8 to 10 cents for seconds, and about 5 cents for fillers. A large quantity of the tobacco is used in the county for the manufacture of cheap cigars, this being one of the largest revenue districts, so far as this article is concerned, in the country. The entire production this year, according to the estimate made by those most familiar with the business, is over 24,000,000 pounds, which will yield in the neighborhood of $3,000,000.

The farmers engaged in the business plant from 1 to 40 acres, and, in a good season, they expect to gather from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds from each acre, which yields them from $260 to $400, according to the quality of the tobacco. The tobacco, when growing, looks like a hardy weed, and not at all a nasty one, but it is subject to many mishaps if not nursed and watched with great care. In the first place the land must be rich, and if planted in tobacco every year, heavily manured after each crop. The seed is planted early in the spring, generally in forcing beds, and the young plant is set out from the last of May until late in July, in rows 3½ feet apart, the plants from 12 to 18 inches apart. The work of caring for the tobacco commences soon after planting, and continues almost without intermission until delivered into the warehouses of the purchaser. The ground must not only be kept clear of weeds and well cultivated, but the worm, the worst enemy of the plant, must be watched for and killed as soon as found. If these pests to the tobacco grower are allowed to remain until they attain any size they would ruin the leaf by eating holes in it, and thus destroy it for use as wrappers for cigars. In some places turkeys are used to destroy the worm. The turkey not only seems to have a quick eye for the worm, but a voracious appetite for them, swallowing them as if the ugly green things were of the most dainty character. The tobacco is cut about the last of August, and then hung in buildings to dry. These buildings are thoroughly ventilated, having generally slatted openings that can be closed or opened as the weather is favorable or unfavorable for drying purposes. The tobacco is carefully watched until ready for stripping.

The tobacco barn is now one of the important features connected with the business. The old style of using wagon sheds, garrets or any old building has nearly passed away. The barns that have been or are now being erected are large and costly. All these barns have cellars, which are indispensable for preparing the leaf for market, for it permits the removal of the tobacco from the laths when in stripping condition, and its remaining in that condition until the grower has time to prepare it for sale.

The farmers before selling assort the tobacco, so as to have the same size and color, but when the dealer gets it he reassorts the leaf before packing. Each bundle of a half dosen leaves is shaken up and examined, and if all the leaves are of the same color, size and quality it is allowed to pass. The deficient leaves are taken out and graded afterward separately. Every pound is thus handled, the lower grades, of course, not with the same care, and each grade is put in a case to itself, a sample of it being kept out, the sales being made by the sample during the summer before the sweating process has been completed. But if he holds on to his tobacco untill the fall or winter, it has to be re-inspected by regular inspectors who are recognised by the trade, and samples selected by them are used for selling purposes.

In the counties of Lancaster, York, Cumberland and Perry there are a great many hands employed in the manufacture of cigars, and in Lancaster alone $86,000 worth of cigar stamps were used in September last, which is equivalent to a sale of 15,000,000 cigars. The total amount of revenue collected from the cigar industry of this district for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1879, was $700,866, showing a production of cigars amounting to one hundred and sixteen million eight hundred and eleven thousand.

Mr. F. R. Diffenderfer, of Lancaster, in a recent report to the State Board of Agriculture, states that tobacco can be grown successfully wherever Indian corn will mature. As a rule, wherever the mean temperature during the month of July is as much as sixty-eight degrees Fahrenheit, tobacco can be grown. From this it will be seen that among the Northern States, nearly, if not all New England, central New York, Ohio, southern Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and parts of Iowa and Wisconsin are adapted to its cultivation, perhaps quite as well as Kentucky and Virginia, unless in season of unusually early frosts. But even this disadvantage can be overcome, by a careful selection of the proper varieties and acclimatization. Southward of course, there is no limit, as it is able to bear any degree of heat or humidity the tropics have to offer. Were it not for our more variable climate, there exists no known reason why brands as choice as any grown in Cuba might not be grown in Pennsylvania. The readiness with which Cuban varieties adapt themselves to our more northern climate is another evidence of the remarkable degree of adaptability possessed by this plaint. Temperature is the great regulator, and we may set it down as a pretty safe rule, that wherever frosts do not occur between the middle of May and the middle of September, say a period of one hundred and twenty days, tobacco growing can be successfully carried on. He also states that the area of the tobacco cultivation is gradually extending to portions of the State where its culture was unknown hitherto. Lycoming and Clinton counties now boast of a very fair acreage, and some of the fields compare very favorably with those of Lancaster and York. Its cultivation has also been commenced in Westmoreland county.

There is still in Lancaster from 7000 to 8000 cases of the crop of 1878.

NAMELOC.

THE BULL FIGHT

In Honor of the Marriage of King Alfonso of Spain.

[Edward King's Madrid Letter.]

A daring fellow, in green tights, white silk stockings, and a jacket blazing with gold and jewels, ran up in front of the bull, holding in each hand a flexible dart enveloped in straw at one end. Quick as lightning the bull sprang at him, but the man went to one side and the two darts were sticking in the animal's neck. It was as quick as thought. The banderillos made the bull crazy with rage; he shook himself, but they entered more deeply into the skin; he foamed at the mouth; he was terrible. He ran at a knot of his enemies and frightened them so that they fled in confusion, leaping the barrier. Now all the devil in the bull was roused. His motions were twice as quick as before. Thousands of voices were screaming advice from the benches! "Rafael! mind your steps! Well! Well! Muy bein! Lagaitijo! demonio! Anda! anda! Now run for it, hombre! What an ass, burro, burrito!" Then a great silence fell. The matador took a red cloak in his hand, holding concealed beneath it a sword, short and stout of blade. He steped gracefully and briskly to the bull, and held the red cloak directly before his eyes. The bull flew at it. The matador made a false step, saved himself, and looked up, pale and quivering, to hear a tempest of maledictions. The bull was after him again, and followed him. Lightly as thistle down flew to the rescue a dozen capeadors, who fluttered their cloaks in the bull's vision until he was directed from his victim. Then they gradually brought him to a standstill, and the matador came before him again. Now began a terrible duel between man and beast. The cloth was at the bull's reach, and he seemed to annihilate the matador. But no! the man was always out of reach, and his gleaming blade was playing in the air. The bull saw it, but the cloak was before him—S-s-s-t Down came the sword between the animal's fore shoulders; but the bull, with a noble and impetious motion, through it out of the wound from which the blood flowed in large streams. The matador drew another sword and the duel began again. Each time that he stabbed the beast but slightly the crowd cursed him. Then he redoubled his energies and seemed to lose his prudence. By-and-by he made a flying leap; every one stood up, thinking to see him lying gored to death. But, on the contrary, he stood some yards away, pointing to the bull, in whose shoulder the sword was planted to the hilt. The King was languidly applauding with his white-gloved hands. And the spectators! It was Bedlam. The bull struggled, but the dreadful sword snapped his life. He raged and ran, frothing, upon the agile cloak-bearers. They decamped, but returned as they saw the poor animal walk away a short distance and lie down with his tongue out. They flew to him and began to tempt him to renew the contest. This was most pitious of all. He looked up at them with glazing eyes, out of all brutish malice had departed as the great mystery of death overtook him. It was horrible! I looked up at the young Queen, she had turned her eyes away.

A MAN had a tooth extracted by a Chicago dentist, and expressed regret for the loss. A girl whose jaw was overcrowded with teeth entered the office to have two of them taken out. The dentist suggested the experiment of transferring one of these sound teeth to the vacancy in the man's mouth, and the operation was performed with success, the tooth growing fast and firm in ten days.

JOHN BRIGHT ON AMERICA.

The Great Liberal Leader's Speech That Disgusted English Tories.

His Views of America's Resources and Their Development.

[Speech of Mr. Bright at Rochdale, Dec. 18.]

I was reading the other day a very interesting little book published by the late Mr. Charles Sumner. It is a book with prophetic voice, and it proposes to give us something prophetic with regard to the greatness of the United States, and going back to a very early period—to a time long before the United States had been discovered—he says in one of the opening passages of his book that the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus is the greatest event in all secular history, and I believe, if you come to examine it, you will agree with me in that opinion. But even when America was unknown, imagination in some way—the imagination of genius and poesey—pectured the discovery of a country the grandeur and the vastness of which perhaps at the time scarcely anybody could dream of. Now, in this same book Mr. Sumner has given us two or three passages from a very celebrated Roman who lived about the time of the Apostle Paul—that would be 1,400 years before the discovery of America—and in it he says there shall come a time in latter years when ocean shall relax his chains and a vast continent appear, and a pilot shall find new worlds, and Thule shall be no more earth-bound (Thule being understood to represent some now not easily discoverable island on the extreme Northwest of Europe. Not only the genius of Seneca gives us this passage, but the poetry of Petrarch, one of the greatest of Italian poets, who was born nearly six hundred years ago, says in one of his poems:

"The daylight hastened with winged steps.
Perchance to gladden the expectant eyes
Of far off nations in a world remote."

And another poet, Pulchi, who lived a hundred years or more after Petrarch, but who died before the discovery of America, has these lines:

"Men shall desery another hemisphere;
At our Antipodes are cities, States,
And thronged empires nowhere divined of yore;
But see, the sun speeds on his western path,
To glad the nations with expected light."

These to my mind are very interesting quotations, and show that there was in the mind of genius and in the mind of the poet—the true poet is always a profit—a foreseeing of great things to come. Finally the prophecy became fact. Columbus lived among men, the curtain was drawn and the New World appeared, and I think if we look to past ages, however far we go back, we shall probably find nothing that is equal to that great discovery and the great transaction. Mr Bryant has an exquisite ode to the past, and in that he says:

"Far in the realm unknown old empires sat
In sullenness and gloom."

But if we examine all those great empires of Assyria, the Babylonian, or the Parthian, or the Roman, or, if we go still further back in time and place, and examine the great empires of India or of China, or if we come to a modern time and record the fall of Ancient Rome; if we look, in our own time, at the growth of the Empire of Russia; if we look at the French Revolution, with all its vast results; if we look at the present power of Germany; or, if in Europe, we look at the vast Empire, over all the world almost, of which we, in this little island, are for a time the center, I think we shall admit that there is nothing in all these transactions of history which for vastness and for permanence can cope with the grandeur that there is in the discovery of the American continents by Christopher Columbus. When we say America, we are always understood to mean North America, and rather especially the United States, than that portion of it which is still dependent upon the British Crown. That is natural from its advanced condition and from its vast population. I should like to speak to you for a moment about its size. In the United States—I exclude the territory called Alaska—the United States contains about three millions of square miles, of which one million and a half square miles are suitable for general agriculture. You know that France is considered rather a big country in Europe, but the United States would make fifteen times France, it would make fifteen times Germany, it would make twelve times Austria and it would make twenty-five times Great Britain and Ireland. If you look at the map of the United States you will find in the extreme south a State which is called Texas. The size of the single State of Texas is 274,000 square miles. Austria is only 240,000, Germany is only 212,000, France is 204,000, the United Kingdom is 120,000. Texas can afford 12,000,000 acres of land to grow 12,000,000 bales of cotton, which is now about equal to the whole production and consumption of cotton each year over all the globe. This country, that I am discussing has only been a country in a certain sense for one hundred years. A hundred years ago it consisted of thirteen small colonies dependent upon this country. Its population now has reached 50,000,000, which is about one-half more than the whole population of Great Britain and Ireland at this date, and I have no doubt but that there are scores in this room, if they live to the age to which I have attained, who will live to see the day when the population of the United States will pass in numbers a 100,000,000 of people. All countries in Europe add to the population of the United States. It is not the natural increase of their population which grows at this rate, but from every State in Europe there are streams of emgration flowing towards America, and much of this arises from the follishness of European people and European Governments. All needless expenditure, all unnecessary but grinding taxation, every harsh and unjust law, a foreign policy which is foolish, or wicked laws which bind up the land and cause the great bulk of the population to be absolutely divorced from it, contribute to it. Mr. Bancroft, the eminent historian, says: "The history of the colonization of North America is the history of the crimes of Europe." The history of a considerable portion of the rapid growth of population in the United States is the history of the follies and crimes of the governments of Europe in our time. Russia is driving large numbers of the populations, and notably the most peaceful sect, to settle in the United States. The military system and the intolerable exactions—the military system of the Empire of Germany are constantly driving great numbers of Germans to emigrate to America. In this country the land monopoly, which constantly tends to diminish the population occupying the soil in Great Britain—that monopoly which by-and-by must fall—has the effect of driving vast numbers of people and families, of which we have no accurate return, to America and to the Colonies, who would have remained comfortably, industriously and I hope happily at home. But then I may be asked what is the object of speeches which are merely intended to draw a grand picture of the States? The United States is but an English nation on the other side of the Atlantic, and we have a right to consider it such. It may be said, what has this great nation done? All nations who are not being starved to death increase in population, and if there is a great influx from other countries the population may well become great; but what has it done? It has done a good many things. I saw the other day in an American newspaper that they had constructed within the last fifty years in the United States not less than 80,000 miles of railway. They have, during the last twenty years, made the most tremendous attempt that any nation ever did make to overthrow a gigantic and intolerable evil, which was a crime and a shame—the crime of slavery. (And I may tell you that slavery in the United States was not an offspring of Republican institutions, but was bred in the colonies in monarchical times. It was the time of George III., when the colonies of the United States would have abolished the slave trade, that the English Government forbade that abolition and continued the trade.) And they have done it, at an enormous cost of blood and of treasure and in the doing of it they have built up a very large public debt, so large that most people in this country thought they not only could not pay but that they never would attempt to pay. The moment the war was over they disbanded their armies, set themselves steady to raise their taxes and their revenue, began to pay off their debt, and in thirteen or fourteen years they have paid off more than one hundred and fifty millions of the debt and by improving their credit by these payments, so that they could borrow more cheaply, they reduced the annual interest payable by the Government to those who had lent their money by an amount of not less than eighteen millions a year. I know there may be people in this room who may say it is very foolish for a Government to pay off debt. That is like a very foolish man saying to a very prudent one that he is muddling his money away by paying his debts. The prudent foolish man would have added to his debts, and would have spent more. The United States have taken the wise course, and I think in doing this they have taught a great lesson to all peoples and to all other Governments, and they have corrected false notions which we entertained in Europe, and more in England than anywhere else, as to what they would do. There is, no doubt, a great difference between the United States and countries in Europe, with the exception of one great country—France. They differ from us in sobriety. It is quite true that Mr. Potter said that he only saw four drunken people in America, but he did not see one Emperor. (Loud cheers.) There are persons who come from Germany, and France, and Russia who are surprised, and perhaps delighted, to find so few soldiers here compared with some of the European nations. In America they disbanded their great army of 1,000,000 of men. They have now a force of about 25,000 men. It is not maintained for the purpose of war abroad—(cheers)—nor is it maintained for the purpose of suppressing liberty at home—(loud cheers)—and yet there is no country which is more universally respected throughout the globe than the United States of America, and there is no country where, on the whole, the laws are better observed and order more steadily maintained. Another thing in which they differ from us is this, that they have almost no political treaties. Mention has been made that there were no Bishops in their Senate. I have no doubt that there are people in England who commiserate their condition with regard to that, but I do not. They have not constructed a machine mostly political and partly religious in which the State bolsters up religions on condition that religions will bolster up the State. They have no favored great church organization which will lend to the crimes of monarchies and statesmen the sanction of the simulated voices of God when Christianity is demoralized and degraded. I say also, and it is the last point on which I will refer to any differences, that they have no land monopoly, no system of law which is intended to maintain great families in vast estates that they may confer on those families great political powers, which may be used, and have been almost always used, in opposition to the true rights and interests and freedom of the people. We have preferred in this country to maintain a thousand great houses and great properties when we might have had hundreds of thousands of comfortable and happy homesteads adorning the land.

What Astonished a Young Wife.

[From the London World.]

A friend of mine, confined by illness to the house, asked his lately married wife to call at ——'s for his letters. The then hall porter, one of the politest of men, expressed the extreme regret that it was against the rules of the club to give up members' letters without written authority. "But I am his wife!" exclaimed the astonished lady. "Very sorry, madam; no doubt you are; but so many ladies call here and say the same thing, and whom we don't know," replied the diplomatic official. My friend never divulged what occurred between him and his bride when she returned home; but he looked gloomy for weeks afterward.

DURING the visit of General Grant in Washington at one of the dinners given in his honor he was asked which city among all he had visited he liked the best. The reply came quickly: "Washington; I think it is the handsomest city in the world."

THE DEAD TRAMP.

Dead, Dead! Dead?
* * * * * * * *
Lead by a thought—a circumstance—
Caprice most trivial—an accident—
Withno care for the day or morrow—
He wandered to and fro, hither and thither,
An outcast—a tramp.
Mayhap you've heard of him?
For he strolled for many a year,
And was known of all men;
Feared by some, despised by many,
And welcomed by few.
Yet was he a man!
With the hopes, desires,
Loves and ambition of a mortal,
His sin was that he was not
As some men are—fortunate.
He lacked one small essential—greed.
He knew it not.
With power and talent to work
And win and gain,
He was too much a child,
And, like a child without a guide.
He wasted that which others hoard.
His reckless hand would give with zest
The very means he so did need himself,
His heart did beat for those who ailed.
And when he had no ills to call his own.
He shared the ills of those to weak too bear them.
Had this dead man been fenced about
With vantage, opportunity and selfishness
As other men to whom w're taught to look
As shining marks of grand success,
He, too, might be to-day a mark!
A mark? Is he no mark
Shall we from suchas he
No lesson learn? Dwelt there no gold
'Midst all the ore of this man's life?
We're sluggards, sure, no light to find
Within the winding path
That leads from cradle to bier
Of e'en th iscorse repulsive.
* * * * * * *
Oh, God! that men could know each man
As he most truly is,
And not as he seems to be—
Such understanding is heaven!

—*Cincinnati Enquirer*

THE FIRST GUN.

Some Curious Speculations About the Fall of Adam.

[Nation, December 18.]

It occurred to me lately, while reading in the September number of the *Contemporary Review* an article by Lenormand called "The First Sin," that it may be possible to turn another page of that very interesting history of ideas, the reading of which appears to be one of the great tasks allotted to this century. My idea is this: That the tradition of a tree of life, and also of a tree of the knowledge of good and evil, both connected with a sin and a catastrophe, probably originated in man's first acquaintance with the effects of intoxication. Lenormand himself connects that tradition with the worship of Bacchus (and also with the theft of fire in a piece of a tree by Prometheus, and with that of the apples of the Garden of the Hesperides.) It seems, strange, therefore that, he goes no further, more especially as he himself points out that the representations of the tree on the monuments of different nations are always referable to those from the fruit or foliage or crushed branches of which an intoxicating liquor is derived; from the Soma tree that is, and the palm and the vine. There is no need to burden your pages with proofs and quotations, as any one interested in the subject can procure the magazine now at half-price; I will merely add to my suggestions that, as the primitive notion of life must have been characterized by warmth and notion, and the first effects of the fruit of the tree would also be, probably, warmth and excitement and exhilaration and the temporary exaltation of some of the faculties, it would easily come to be looked upon as a "tree of life;" and that, the after effects being bad and degrading, it would thereby become a tree of the knowledge of evil as well as wood, and also the cause of a fall into a lower state of being.

Talking Scandal.

[Washington Capital.]

Washington has been treated to a genuine sensation during the past week—a senator's son shot in the street by a pretty girl, who charges him with ruining her under promise of marriage. The senator's son denies that he ever did it, and thereby makes the case more interesting; for such scandals are dull and prosy when the man comes up and acknowledges his guilt. Folks only say, "Well, he ought to marry the girl," and that ends all talk about it. It is the doubt that this is blissful. Persons like to revolve the thinking in their mind, and wonder whether he did it or not; so the public owe something to the senator's son for kindly denying the girl's story. It was the doubt that hung like a veil around the Beecher scandal that kept public interest alive. If the veil had been raised, and nothing but coarse sensuality revealed to the gaze, the world would have been disgusted at once. The doubt added a romance to the story. It is the same with our sensation; while it remains a matter of doubt it can be talked about in the parlor, published in pious newspapers and introduced in conversation on any occasion with perfect propriety. For instance, this is the way it is discussed:

[Scene—Front parlor; old gentlemen and old lady just retired; Belinda and Alfonso sitting together on a sofa.]

Belinda. Alfonso, did you read that awful thing about the girl shooting the senator's son?

Alfonso, (hitching over towards Belinda's side of the sofa.) Yeth.

Belinda, (looking shy.) Wasn't it perfectly horrid?

Alfonso, (sighing and letting his arm drop around Belinda's waist.) Dreadfully horrid.

Belinda. Do you think Mr. Morgan ever.—

Fortunately the big brother comes home just at this time, and Belinda never gets a reply from Alfonso.

The embarrassing questions which these scandals sometimes lead to are aptly illustrated by the following incident, which, it is said, occurred during the progress of the Beecher trial: A gruff old chap and a maiden of vinegarish aspect and inquisitive turn of mind occupied a seat in a horse car together. The old chap was reading a paper industriously, and was evidently annoyed by the endeavors of the vinegarish and inquisitive maiden to engage him in conversation. Finally she struck into the Beecher affair, and, after giving her views of things in general, plumped the question at the old codger. "Do you think Mr. Beecher is guilty?" The old chap looked at her sternly, and then roared, 'Guilty of what, madam?"

This was a squelcher, and the old chap was permitted to continue the perusal of his paper without interruption. He never got a reply to his question. At the present time, there is one absorbing question in the city. Whenever it is answered the interest in the Morgan-Horton scandal will cease.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1880.

AN UNEASY WORLD.

The New York *World's* abuse of Gov. TILDEN has been so bitter and unreasoning, and its championing of Senator BAYARD so indiscreet and arbitrary—as if the Democracy of the Union got their votes from the goldites of the metropolis—that a cloud on BAYARD'S Presidential prospects and renewed activity among TILDEN'S friends is the result, and it is the most natural thing in politics. The *World* is now turning its attention to Pennsylvania matters and prints a dispatch that Speaker RANDALL and his friends are getting up a contesting delegation to the State Convention from Philadelphia. This is the wonderful information vouchsafed by the *World*:

PHILADELPHIA, December 30.—A double delegation from this city to the Democratic Convention is now threatened. Dissatisfied at the result of the late primaries in which they were so unmercifully defeated, the friends of Speaker Randall are determined to try their luck with a contesting delegation, relying on the outside Democracy to seat them in the convention. Preparations are actively in progress to capture the body ostensibly in the Tilden interest but really for the Randall. Messrs. Barr, Scott, of Erie, Black, and Miller, chairman of the State Central Committee, are the active bosses in the movement. Randall has lately appointed Miller's son as his private secretary, in place of White, who was promoted to be official reporter. This is a straw showing how the wind blows. Barr is relied on to straighten out the West with his paper, THE POST, of Pittsburgh. Scott is expected to furnish the money. Chauncey Black is relied on for resolutions, New York newspaper work and general abuse of the anti-Randall Democracy.

This suggests—

1. That the Democracy of the State are thoroughly disgusted with Philadelphia politics and Philadelphia delegates, and if they could have their honest way would very likely discipline Philadelphia into refusing it representation, until its politics are conducted with decency and propriety.

2. We don't see why the extraordinary syndicate the *World* invents wants to capture the State Convention "really for RANDALL." The State Convention don't elect Congressmen and Speaker, and to be Congressman and Speaker is the heighth of Mr. RANDALL'S ambition. This is his field, and he is smart enough to know it. We don't believe he has had an attack of either the Presidency or Vice-Presidency.

3. There may be a movement to instruct the delegates to the State Convention for TILDEN or for HANCOCK, or to leave them uninstructed, but no one can predict the result of these attempts. If it will give any comfort to the *World* we can state it is altogether likely the TILDEN men will be around; and that he has hosts of friends in Pennsylvania, who have not been intimidated by the treachery of JOHN KELLY or affected by the silliness of the *World*.

And lastly, we would suggest to the *World* the Pennsylvania Democracy know no bosses and will hardly take up one in the future. The State Convention will be composed of 250 delegates, anxious above all things for the election of a Democratic President. They will not be handled for the personal purposes of any boss or combination of bosses. We have in this State, before us all the time, a lamentable example of debasing political servility in Boss CAMERON'S power over the Republican party, and Democratic prejudices against the principle of bossing are of the keenest. It will not be tolerated. The suspicion of it will defeat any body, be he TILDEN or anti-TILDEN, HANCOCK or anti-HANCOCK.

STANDING BY A FRIEND.

GRANT and the CAMERONS are noted for the fidelity and zeal with which they "stand by their friends." If their friends were always reputable and engaged in noble enterprises, this would be a great and generous quality; but it is an ignoble and dangerous one in persons high in power, when their friends happen to be corrupt and unscrupulous. This happens to be the fix of GRANT and CAMERON. We have often heard them lavishly praised for their fidelity to disreputable "friends" by politicians who stood in need of just such saving friendship. The Cincinnati *Commercial* tells a story explanatory of the GRANT-CAMERON theory of standing by your friends. "Are you not satisfied of the rascality of these men," said a sincere friend to GRANT one day, referring to a lot of bummers and jobbers who had been preying on him, "I am," said GRANT, "but these men are friends of mine and appointees of mine." "But you don't propose to stand by them on that account, when you know they are wrong?" said the gentleman. "Mr. ——," replied GRANT, slowly pulling out his cigar, "any man could stand by his friend when he is right. The test of true friendship is to stand by his friend when he is wrong?" That may be well enough—although it is scurvy morality—in private life, but when the principle is applied to public and official life it becomes dangerous and disgraceful. Yet it is well-known to be the rule of action of CAMERON and GRANT, and some of their admirers laud it as an extraordinary virtue. Instead of that, it is a criminal weakness and wrong to all good citizens. It is an outgrowth of the idea of personal government and personal domination in politics, which both GRANT and CAMERON have illustrated.

General GRANT when in Washington was surrounded by the same old crowd that dishonored political life at the capital during the eight years of his corrupt and scandalous administration. "He stands by his friends." A correspondent of the Boston *Post* describes GRANT'S surroundings:

It was a revival of old times to see Don Cameron the only Senator on duty with his handsome team and English drag; and then to see Tyner, Babcock and "Subsidy" Pomeroy the central figures of those who received the ex-President, was something worth traveling a long way for.

It is the old crowd that surrounds him here. "Boss Shephard and "Tom" Ochiltree, and Hallet Kilburn and Beale, and Tyner and Don Cameren, and all the "boys" that used to be conspicuous in the days of the empire. No prominent Blaine man has been among the entertainers, and no one who ever belonged to that galaxy of ephemeral reformers, sometimes called "Independents." It has been Cameron and L. P. Morton, Conkling's friends and a most arrant toady, who have given the dinners, and what we once knew as the "better elements of the Republican party" have been conspicuous by their absence. The truth is that Grant's the same "old man" as when he was in the White House. The people whose chief aim in life just at present is in telling us that travel has improved him, and that his new administration would not be as disgraceful as his others, are either themselves fooled or are trying to beguile the credulous. This visit to Washington has sufficiently shown that Grant is in line with the same kind of a crowd as that by which he was surrounded when he was President. He does not really like a dishonest man, but it is very difficult for him to tell one from an honest man. I know it to be true, that he was at one time convinced of the guilt of Babcock during the whisky ring trials, and that eminent measures was at once dismissed from the society of the White House. Horace Porter and the old crowd got about Grant, however, and convinced him that Babcock was the suffering martyr of Bristow and Bluford Wilson and the old favorite was taken back to the bosom of the White House. Nothing in the world can convince Grant that a "good fellow," a man whom he finds to be companionable and "merry withal," can be a thief or a defaulter, or disreputable in any way, and it is men that make themselves agreeable to him who will always be about him as Government officials whenever he is in power. He can judge of the ability of men but not of their honesty, and all the travel he could indulge in from now until the day of his death would not qualify him to put the administration of affairs into honest hands. Grant does not love dishonesty, perhaps, but he has no very nice notion of honor himself, and the kind of men he likes are the sort who are apt to be dishonest.

All this does not tend to make reputable Republicans fall in line with the third term idea. In fact it is casting a chill over the scheme, and nothing but the superior management of CONKLING and CAMERON, with "lots of money," will carry through the nominating Convention.

RECALLING FACTS.

One-half of the people of the nation believed that Mr. Hayes had been elected; the other half believed that Mr. Tilden had been.—*Gazette.*

A mistake. SPOFFORD'S "American Almanac," high statistical authority, gives the vote as follows, including for HAYES the fraudulent counts in Louisiana and Florida:

Tilden had	4,284,757 votes
Hayes had	4,033,930 votes
Tilden's majority	250,807 votes

The *Gazette* will observe considerably more than one half the voters of the nation believed TILDEN elected; a large per centage of Republicans so believed and were never chary in expressing their belief. Deducting the 800,000 negro votes HAYES received TILDEN had considerably over a million majority of the white voters of the United States. The vote represents the governing and fighting elements of the nation.

In the winter 1876-77 we honestly believed that Mr. Hayes had been fairly elected, and we believe the same now. Mr. Hayes honestly believed so then and now. —*Gazette.*

We have a very distinct recollection when HAYES recognized NICHOLLS, who had received fewer votes than TILDEN had been elected Governor of Louisiana over PACKARD, who had more votes than HAYES, the *Gazette* charged HAYES with conceding his own election was a fraud. This was an indisputable fact. HAYES was far from being a Stalwart then. He had not made his peace with the malignants, but was coquetting with the Southern leaders, some of whom he had bought up by promises to lift the iron hand of Federal interference from their States. He had just given the Republican party of South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana its *coup de grace*. He was bitterly denounced by Republicans every where, and a common form of denunciation was that HAYES was a fraud, and in recognizing NICHOLLS had confessed himself a fraud.

The *Gazette* says the Electoral Commission heard the case of TILDEN vs. HAYES on its merits; yes, but it resolved, 8 to 7, it must decide it, *not* on its merits but on the perjured and forged *prima facie* case sent up by the scoundrelly Returning Boards. The very paper on which the Electoral Commission gave the vote of Louisiana to HAYES, was forged. A country justice would have kicked it out of his office; yet the infamous eight made the Presidency of the United States turn on it. And so HAYES became a Receiver of stolen goods.

WE have been requested to publish the following private circular which has been sent out by Mr. DON CAMERON, with his call convening the Republican State Convention to elect delegates to the Chicago Convention:

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the evening of Feb. 3d, 1880, (when the business must be closed out) from persons in the various Congressional districts in the State, who desire to go to the National Republican Convention as delegates. The proposals will be accompanied by affidavits that the applicant will obey the orders of the undersigned in that Convention: also with a blank proxy to be used in case of necessity; and also with a statement of the money contribution of the delegate for campaign purposes. It is probable the delegates will be required to vote for General Grant, but in case his name is not before the Convention or shall be withdrawn, it is expected they will vote for the candidate deemed most expedient by the undersigned. No application will be considered which does not accept these conditions, nor will any application be received from so-called Blaine delegates to the Cincinnati Convention of 1876.

By order of DON CAMERON,
The Great Mogul.
WM. H. KEMBLE,
M. S. QUAY,
C. L. MAGEE,
J. S. RUTAN,
SAM. F. BARR.
Committee to Receive Applications for Delegates.

P. S. The advantages of the position are apparent by the fact that a loyal, liberal and faithful delegate will have the preference in the distribution of Federal offices and patronage in the State.

THE last Treasury statement shows that there is still outstanding fractional currency to the amount of nearly sixteen millions ($15,674,308) of dollars. It may be assumed that not *one million* of all this sum is in existence. For three years the Government has been redeeming and canceling it. The banks have gathered it up continuously in all stages of raggedness and defacement and sent it in for redemption—obtaining greenbacks for it. It is rarely now that one sees a "fractional note,"—they have nearly all disappeared. The sixteen millions still outstanding have worn out or been otherwise destroyed; they will never be presented for redemption, and might as well be marked off the Treasury books. They figure as a part of the National debt, but should be subtracted therefrom, as few of them will ever turn up for redemption. It is a clear gain of sixteen millions to Uncle Sam, and a corresponding loss in small amounts to the people.

No other private citizen of Pensylvania has contributed more liberally to the campaign funds of the Republican party than the rich Harrisburg banker, JACOB BOMBERGER. So a Harrisburg letter says, and then adds this information:

This banker and broker has an acquaintance with almost all the business men and farmers in Dauphin County—the home of General and also of Senator Don Cameron, therefore what Mr. Bomberger says respecting the political sentiment of these people is trustworthy. He says: "If Grant is nominated for President I know of one thousand German Republicans in this county alone who will vote for his opponent, because of their belief that Grant's election to a third term of the Presidency is the first step toward an American monarchy."

Mr. Bomberger further stated that any Republican in his opinion—Blaine Sherman, Conkling, or Washburne—could carry Pennsylvania by 30,000 majority but that if General Grant is the candidate he would lose the State by more than 50,000 votes. That this is strong evidence, from an authoritative source, against the danger of a third term for Grant will be confessed by every Republican or Democrat in the "commonwealth of Don Cameron" who knows Mr. Bomberger.

THE *Leader* makes GARCELON a greater criminal than GONSALEZ who attempted to assassinate the King of Spain the other day. This makes one curious in the allotment of pains and penalties, where it will land HAYES. Possibly it may get a hint from the Koran. The Mahommedans have seven hells, into the lowest of which they put the hypocrite and sham. Don't put him there Mr. *Leader;* let him live and repent. As for PINKSTON SHERMAN, he would send a polar wave over the infernal regions. You might sentence him to an eternity of counting fraudulent ballots, forging returns and swearing to them, in company with AGNES JENKS and old WELLS. If we mistake not that would be something in the Swedenborgian line.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

SOME of our leading Republicans are filing their applications with DON CAMERON, for permission to go as delegates to the Chicago Convention.

THE *Gazette* thinks DON CAMERON'S call for a National Convention "will give dissatisfied Greenbackers and disgusted Democrats a chance." Seriously, don't our neighbor think there are more "dissatisfied" and "disgusted" Republicans cowering under DON CAMERON'S lash?

A STARVING Union soldier, removed from office to make room for one of Mr. MOSBY'S rebel guerrillas, had the bad taste to insult Mr. *De Facto* HAYES at his New Year's reception. Don't this poor man know Mr. HAYES must pay his debts to the Southerners who helped count him in? It was in execrable bad taste I.. should parade his grievances in the gorgeous east room.

THE third term CAMERON crowd do not propose to have any BLAINE kickers in the delegation to the Chicago Convention. Mr. JOHN H. HAMPTON has already been ruled out as ineligible, and so it will be in other parts of the State. The Federal office-holders are keeping quiet, out of deference to SHERMAN, but they are all for GRANT and a third term. Ask Collector RUTAN or Marshal HALL.

EX-GOVERNOR VAN ZANDT objects to being exiled to Russia, although Senators BURNSIDES and ANTHONY secured his appointment as Minister. One reason given is the inadequacy of the salary and the state of his wife's health, who like a sensible woman prefers Newport; but the real reason is, that he intends to take BURNSIDES' place in the Senate, which he thinks will be more agreeable.

THE iron horse speeds over 3,800 more miles of railroad than it did a year ago. In Kansas more new track was laid than in any other State—498 miles; Minnesota, Iowa, and Dakota are next. That the construction is largely greater than in any year since 1872 is a sign of the times. It will be still larger this year, and some predict more miles of railroad will be built than in any preceding year.

THE *Gazette* complains Governor GARCELON "begins to move arms before his bogus Legislature meets." Would you have him wait until the Republican conspirators had perfected their plans and seized the reins, in accordance with the advice of BLAINE, HAMLIN and the parsons. Well, you see GARCELON is not that sort of a Governor. He compliments BLAINE by taking his incendiary bombast as dead earnest, and so prepares for it.

THE opinion is general that the present month and next will witness immense stock speculations in New York, owing to the plethora of money. The *Herald* thinks prices will go higher than ever. The *Sun* predicts an uncertain market. The *Tribune* says that the general expectation is that January is to witness a great boom, exceeding in brilliancy that which culminated last November. If it does not come there will be a great many disappointed persons.

SENATOR BAYARD while in New York this week called on SAMUEL J. TILDEN and had an interview with him lasting an hour. The ex-governor is said to have warmly approved the Senator's legal tender resolution. Mr. BAYARD is anxious to have the Democratic Convention held in Baltimore or Philadelphia. Mr. TILDEN'S friends predict that he will permit the presentation of his name in that body unless he is absolutely certan of nomination.

PROMINENT officials of the railroads centering in Chicago say that the past year, especially the closing months, has been unprecedented in the amount of business done. All the roads have been taxed to their utmost capacity, and many of them could have employed one thousand more cars to advantage. The profits are estimated at about 25 per cent. in excess of those of 1878. This is in spite of the fact that for a considerable portion of the time some of the roads were engaged in a suicidal war.

DON CAMERON'S call for the National Republican Convention is a brief and business like document, not slopping over in the least, and reads as follows:

A National Convention of the Republican party will meet at Chicago on Wednesday, the 2d of June next, for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice President at the next election. Republicans and all who will co-operate with them in supporting the nominees of the party are invited to choose two delegates from each Congressional district, four at large from each State, two from each Territory, and two from the District of Columbia, to represent them in the Convention.

[Signed] J. D. CAMERON, Chairman.

THIS is the first attempt made in the North, *at least*, by political highwaymen, to throttle the people and steal from them their State government.—*Gazette.*

It was wise putting that "at least" in; it is as good as "hardly ever" of "Pinafore." The Republican party, the *Gazette* aiding and abetting, stole two States three years ago by perjury, forgery and bribery, and with them the Presidency of the United States. The civilized world has voted it guilty, and yet it talks of honesty and virtue with the brazon effrontery of an old harridan. Get out.

THE attitude of Mr. BLAINE in the Maine case, proves conclusively what he would do if the Republican nominee for President. He would not hesitate to plunge the country into strife and blood shed to secure his election. His recommendation to use violence against the civil authorities of a Commonwealth which he in part represents in the United States Senate, is monstrous. His reputation as a leader is irreparably damaged and he must sink to the plane of a demagogue, with all who hope for the perpetuity of our institutions.

THE *National Republican* of Washington, prints the following editorial concerning SHERMAN'S pet New York National Bank: "The First National Bank of New York City is a snug little tit-bit of finance. It last year paid 120 per cent. of dividends, and carried $500,000 to its surplus account. The stock is only $500,000, and it has an undivided surplus of $267,700. Its profits during the year have been over 250 per cent. It has been handling four per cents, and hence the milk in the cocoanut." How much of its stock does SHERMAN, or convenient friends own?

THE Republicans who fancied when they got rid of "the old man," CAMERON rule was ended in Pennsylvania, probably realize the young Senator pulls a stiffer but than the father. The elder CAMERON would occasionally pay some attention to the sentiment of localities, but DON has no compunction. He says he is "for GRANT first, last and all the time," and that there must be a solid GRANT delegation. "But the party may not like your appointing the delegates," says some one. "They have got to like it," responds DON. That gauges the situation to a nicety.

LONDON, overgrown as it is, continues to grow in area and population every year. In Christmas of last year the population was 4,500,000. There seems to be no check as yet to the multiplication of houses or the increase of the people. The number of new houses built in London last year was 17,127. These houses formed more than fifty-five miles of streets, all of which had to be paved, to be supplied with gas and water and sewers to be looked after by the police and the school board, etc. The means of conveyance are great. There are 1,500 omnibusses, 4,014 four-wheeled and 4,887 two-wheeled cabs, subterranean and surface railways traversing all parts of the metropolis, and fleets of omnibus steamers on the Thames. Among the latter improvements are the riverside avenues called the Embankment, the new bridges at Westminister and Blackfriars, the Holborn Viaduct and the opening of the new thoroughfare from the East end to Oxford street, and of the street from the Embankment to the Mansion House. London is destined to be the most populous city of ancient or modern times. Its banking, commercial and trading capital makes it the center of operations which extend throughout the world. The Thames is almost as much crowded with shipping as the streets are with people.

HAVING been put forward to make an address to the Indiana teachers assembled at Indianapolis, Governor Hendricks made a very sensible talk, in the course of which he said: "It is your business also to make the free schools of Indiana not only useful and valuable to the people of the State, but to make them popular, so that cordially, kindly, and generously the people will give of their substance to support those schools. To-day the State tax for the support of the schools is three cents on the hundred higher that the entire taxes for the State government. [Governor Williams—'four cents higher.'] The Governor corrects me, and says it is four cents. These taxes are paid cheerfully, and it is your business and the business of those you represent to see that no offense in any way be given to those who maintain these schools." It is well occasionally to remind the teachers of public schools that these establishments are maintained at large expenditures of public money, and that the abuse of the school sentiment will react i carried too far. As a rule, there is too much laudation of the public school system, whereby teachers and others are encouraged to proceed to unwarrantable lengths in freighting it with all sorts of extravagances.

THE Hartford *Times* offers the following as a Connecticut reminder to the Maine Republicans: In 1862 the vote for Representatives in Farmigton, Conn., was as follows:

Henry L. Rood, Republican	331
Allen G. Brady, Democrat	325
A. G. Brady, Democrat	6
A. Brady, Democrat	1
	332

Mr. Rood was declared to be elected by a Republican Moderator. In 1876 the vote for Town Clerk, Farmington, was as follows:

Charles F. Church, Democrat	232
Gideon H. Welch, Republican	229
G. H. Welch, Republican	3
G. Welch, Republican	1
	233

Mr. Welch was declared elected by a Republican Moderator, who reversed the ruling for his party's benefit.

A FALLEN CHIEF.

Death of Senator George Smith Houston.

Alabama's Honored and Beloved Political Leader.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., December 31.—Hon. George S. Houston, United States Senator from this State, died at his home at Athens this morning. The Capital offices are all closed in respect to his memory. Governor Cobb and many prominent citizens will go to Athens to attend the funeral services on next Friday.

Senator Houston's death was quiet and peaceful. The disease from which he suffered and which eventually caused his death was nervous prostration and fatty degeneration of the heart. Immediately upon the announcement of his death the schools were dismissed for the day, and the Court House, Female College, Postoffice and other public buildings, as well as numerous storehouses, were draped in mourning in honor of the fallen chief, and from the dome of the Court House the stars and stripes were hung at halfmast. A feeling of sadness pervades the entire community. In the darkest day of Alabama, he took the helm and safely guided the ship of the State through the breakers and over the whirlpools of financial distress into the smooth waters of peace and prosperity. On hearing the sad news as it flashed over the wires, Senator Morgan immediately telegraphed that a committee of Senators and Representatives would attend his funeral at noon on Friday. His characteristic *nom de plume* was "Bald Eagle," and was a familiar household word in Alabama. His services both before and since the war in national government and State affairs, made him a fame and name honored and loved. We of North Alabama and especially the county of his adoption, are justified in feeling deep reverence and respect, for we considered him our special, strong and able political leader, who always took the front rank and was ever ready to do valiant battle for the State and country. His career as a public man has been singularly marked with success, beginning life as a member of the bar he was appointed Solicitor for the district and step by step was finally elected Senator. In every position he has ever proved faithful to the trusts confided to his care. Town and county will unite to do honor to his memory and various State officials and county officers from adjoining counties will be present to take part in the funeral. Hon. John C. Burch, Secretary of the United States Senate received the following dispatch to-night:

WASHINGTON, December 31, 1879.

Hon. John C. Burch.

A committee of five Senators left here at 7:40 P. M., to attend the funeral of the Hon. George S. Houston and request you to join them at Nashville.

(Signed.) R. J. BRIGHT,
Sergeant-at-Arms.

Secretary Burch also received a dispatch from Mayor Tanner to-night saying the funneral will be delayed until the arrival of the committee.

WASHINGTON, December 31.—Senators Morgan, Eaton, Allison and Blair, as a committee on behalf of the Senate, left here to-night for Alabama to attend the funeral of the late Senator Houston, accompanied by a similar committee from the House, consisting of Representatives Herndon, Shelley, Herbert, Culberson and Thomas.

[George Smith Houston of Athens, was born in Williamson county, Tenn., January 17, 1811, and removed to Alabama when a boy; after receiving a public school education he studied law, and began to practice in Limestone county; was a member of the State Legislature; was elected district solicitor in 1837; was a Representative from Alabama in the Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Congresses, serving from May 3, 1841, to March 3, 1849; declined to be a candidate for the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses without opposition; resigned January 21, 1861, Alabama having seceded from the Union; was elected to the United States Senate in 1865, but was not permitted to take his seat; was a delegate to the National States Senate in 1866; was elected Governor of Alabama in 1867; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, to succeed George E. Spencer, Republican, and took his seat March 18, 1879. His term of office will not expire until March 3, 1885.]

GENERAL GRANT is the first ex-President who has visited the upper part of South Carolina since Washington passed through in his private carriage in the year 1797.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A SAD THOUGHT.

Wives of great men all remind us
We may make our wives sublime,
And departing leave behind us
Widows worthy of our time.

Therefore give your wife a send-off
By the life insurance plan:
Fix her so that when you glide off
She can scoop another man.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT gave about $25,000 in Christmas presents.

EX-SENATOR POMEROY of Kansas, has a gold mine in North Carolina which pays him a thousand dollars a week.

MR. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS is one of the heaviest taxpayers in Boston, his property being assessed at $747,000.

JOHN T. RAYMOND says he neither smokes, drinks, nor chews. But the Troy *Times* knows what he does do—he wrestles with the truth and gets thrown.

IN THE third quarter of 1878 174,893 people passed to France via Dover and Calais. In the corresponding quarters of 1879, 70,689—showing what expositions do for railroad companies.

A NEW play, produced in Chicago, was so bad that half the audience went out before it was over, and the rest hissed so loud that the performers' voices at times could not be heard.

THE introduction of American anthracite into Switzerland has directed the attention of the Swiss to their own coal fields, which they believe may be made to supply their wants.

DR. SAMUEL STOCKTON WHITE, a dental surgeon well known in Philadelphia—where he built a conspicuous residence of white marble—died on Tuesday in Paris of congestion of the brain.

GUSTAVE DORE is now absorbed in a still growing love for Shakespeare. He can think and talk of nothing else, and is putting forth his whole artistic power in the endeavor to interpret him in a worthy manner.

BARON STIFFEL, a Russian of distinguished appearance, who caused a flurry among the fashionable people of Denver a few weeks ago, has just been sent to jail for stealing $500 from the room of the landlord at his hotel.

MR. CLARKSON N. POTTER on Tuesday gave his twentieth annual reception to the members of the bench and bar and a few guests from other cities, at his residence, Gramercy Park, New York, which was attended by many judges and represent ative lawyers.

A DEMOCRATIC statesman in Iowa has a proposition for the settlement of the affair in Maine. He wants the Republicans to "call on Hayes to give up Mr. Tilden's office and then let the members from Podunk, Showunk, Nadawosky, Memphremagog and Mooshead take their seats."

THE Grant family show, in their matrimonial alliances, that they fully understand that money is a good thing to get. It is said that Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., will marry, in February, the daughter of the San Francisco millionaire, J. C. Flood. This kind of Flood, when taken, will lead Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., on to fortune.

MR. GEORGE H. STUART, the well-known philanthropist of Philadelphia, has lost all his fortune by the failure of a person for whom he endorsed. He has surrendered his entire estate to his friend's creditors, and now at the age of more than seventy years he lives in a rented house, but meets his friends every day with pleased self-satisfaction.

DAN RICE has carried the ways of the circus into his new business of envangelism. He uses letter headings on which a circus is guadily pictured, on a skeleton horse, and in red letters are the words: "Dan Rice's New Departure—A jump from the Ring to the Rostrum." Brother Moody says that Dan is not truly converted, but Dan insists that he is.

FLUSHED with her last year's success in the match-making business, Mrs. Hayes has secured four young ladies, ex-Senator Matthews' daughter, Miss Genie, two daughters of Mr. Jones, of Cincinnati, an old friend of Mr. Hayes', and Miss Lucy Cook, Mrs. Hayes' cousin, with whom she will adorn the White House this winter, with the usual expectations in prospect.

MATT. CANNING was for many years business manager for Janauschek, the actress. Last season she discovered that, through false accounts, he had been cheating her out of $40 to $60 a night. The exposure so wrought upon him that he became insane, and is now said to be dying in Chicago. As no trace of the misappropriated money can be found, his friends argue that his mind was affected when he took it.

COL. JOHN F. PHILLIPS has been nominated by the Democrats of the 7th district of Missouri to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the death of Alfred M. Lay. Mr. Phillips was a distinguished member of the Forty-fourth Congress, and is one of the most successful lawyers in Missouri. The vote in the district in 1878 stood: Lay, Democrat, 16,960; Boyd, Greenbacker, 8,819; Underwood, Republican, 7,170; Lay's majority being 980.

IT seems a great stride from simple Mr. to "his Grace the Duke," which Mr. Bentinck made lately on the death of his cousin, the Duke of Portland. He is a young officer of the Guards, aged 22, and gets about $400,000 a year with his dukedom under the will of the late Duke's father. The great London property around the Langham Hotel devolves on the late Duke's nephew. To be 22, an English Duke, and have $400,000 a year seems a pretty good position in the world.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago *Tribune* writes: "Governor Garcelon is the most obstinate of men. Congressman Frye, his brother-in-law, told me that Garcelon did not speak to him for over a year on account of political differences; that, as his attorney, when Garcelon had any law business he would sit in his carraige, send in a note to Frye and receive his opinion in writing; and that, when Garcelon came to Frye's house, he would never go in until he learned that Frye was away from home."

THE London *Economist* says: "The Czar's life, is it is quite certain, menaced by a band of persons who count women in their ranks, who know how to employ the resources of modern science, who are very patient, and utterly unscrupulous. Like most of his predecessors, Alexander II. has become, in the loneliness of his position, something of a mystic, and a good deal of a fatalist, and meets his danger with a certainly melancholy resignation which if not the highest courage, is a substitute for it." At all events' he can console himself with the reflection that no monarch in recent times has died by the assassin's hand, however often assailed.

SIGNED, SEALED, DELIVERED.

Don Cameron Lashing the Craven Republicans of Pennsylvania

Who Dare not Claim They Own Their Own Souls or Votes.

[Philadelphia Times of Wednesday.]

On the 4th of February the Republicans of Pennsylvania will formally declare in favor of General Grant for a third term; and such a deliverance coming from the most potential of the certain Republican States of the Union, is expected to be promptly seconded by New York, Indiana and Illinois. That done, the Grant men will be masters of the political situation; and only the most emphatic forecasting of inevitable defeat will prevent his nomination.

No man better understands how to control a State like Pennsylvania than does Senator Cameron. He knows that there is strength in unity; weakness in division. He would harmonize Pennsylvania; make her duties homogeneous for the duties of Chicago; and, like Sir Anthony Absolute, will be the most amiable and submissive of leaders as long as he is allowed to have his own way. He had a discordant delegation at Cincinnati in 1876, and he doesn't propose to have another at Chicago. One such peril to his leadership is as much as he can afford to risk in a lifetime; and the booming Grant tide is just to his hand. He may or may not want to nominate Grant on the 3d of June. Circumstances may interpose to forbid the venture of a third term issue before the people; but the present Grant tide will answer the very useful purpose of creating a harmonious Cameron delegation under the Grant flag. In this Cameron displays his wisdom and his purpose to be entire manager of his own State. If the Convention had been postponed three months longer, it is more than probable that the Blaine men would turn up in omnipotence and rule the roast. That would not only distract the party, but it would greatly endanger Cameron's direction of the action of the State in the National Convention. It was Dogberry, we believe, who made the original announcement that when two men ride one horse, one of them must ride behind, and Cameron has read Dogberry with profit. He rode behind Blaine in the Pennsylvania delegation in 1876, and it exhausted his skill to reach around and get the reins away from the front rider; but he did it and won the race. The early convention of this year will preclude anything like effective opposition to Grant, and Cameron will swing the Grant plume before the delegates, carry the instructions with a veil and then wear the plume himself until he decides whether Grant or his next favorite shall be nominated.

It is manifest that there will be a profound anti-Grant sentiment aroused in Pennsylvania. The feeling against a third term is deep-seated among many of the most patriotic Republicans, and the memories of Grant's civil administration are not among the most welcome to thousands of the more intelligent members of the party; but these classes are not the men who control local or State conventions, and they will be voiceless in declaring the choice of Pennsylvania in February. They will protest through many of the ablest Republican journals, but their opposition will be unavailing. The tide is against them; the machinery is against them; the leadership is against them, and the verdict of Pennsylvania is signed, sealed and delivered to Grant as ruler and to Cameron as his prophet.

"WHIPPED CURS AS THEY ARE."

[Lancaster Intelligencer.]

The Pennsylvania Republicans have the fetters padlocked on them again. Don says "thumbs up," and up they are. The "wiggle-waggle" command will be given in Harrisburg in February, and "wiggle-waggle" they all will, the spineless, cowardly set. Whipped curs they are, and deserve to be dragged at their master's wheel.

HOW CAMERON PACKED THE STATE COMMITTEE.

The committee was packed to make it appear practically unanimous. Quay, of Philadelphia, was voted in, in place of the Greene county member; a select Councilman of Philadelphia, named McCullough, was substituted for a Tiogo member; Souder, the Grant receiver, another Philadelphian, was allowed to represent Clarion; Jo. Ash, another city politician, voted for the Montour member. Lish Davis, fresh from the plunder of the investigating committee, was put in from Bradford, and altogether there were *thirty substitutes* in this committee meeting, seven political huckters having been rung in even from Philadelphia, lest the nobodies, whose places they took, might not be counted on safely to do the desperate work contemplated.

"DISFRANCHISING REPUBLICANS."

[Lancaster New Era, Rep.]

The Cameron machine worked according to program in fixing the date of the State Convention at so early a date as to virtually disfranchise the Republicans of the strongest Republican county in the State. The rules require the delegates for this county to be chosen by the people in their capacity, and this will give so short a time as to leave the matter practically in the control of the old ring masters. This bold act in disregard of the rights of the people, was done under color of the Grant boomerang, but its true inwardness means packing a delegation which Don Cameron can use for his own purposes as he did at Cincinnati in 1876, when Frank Eshleman betrayed his constituents at the command of his political owners.

BISMARCK BEFORE GRANT.

A Representative German Protest Against the Third Term.

Sigismund Kaufmann, a leading German Republican of New York city, has issued an address to the Germans, in which he says, after speaking of the political influence the German element has obtained since 1848:

"The agitation of the third term is a test of your adherence to Republican principles. The great General of the war was as faithfully supported in the field by you as by the native American, and afterwards when at the polls Gen. Grant reaped the reward of his victories, you cast your ballot as one man for him, and again voted for him a second term. Precedent stops here, and it is not pretended that the qualities of Gen. Grant either as a citizen or soldier so far excel those of Washington as to require a third time to accentuate them. It is urged that we need a strong government in face of the conclusive answer given by the result of the civil war. The Government, as it then existed, was strong enough to defeat a combination which from political causes, can never obtain again. It may be the political mechinists will, with the aid of Southern delegates representing no constituents, renominate Gen. Grant, but his chief claim to that honor should prove fatal to its being accorded to him. Under any and every form, not moved by any pretext however specious, let us reject this violation of the fundamental principle of Republican government. Let the rulers continue to be the people. If we must have a strong man and a strong government, let us return to Bismarck and his iron rule."

Trunk Railroads in England.

[Burlington Hawkeye.]

In England a railroad that attains the length of thirty-seven miles without running into the sea is called a trunk line. There are as many as three trunk lines now in operation in England, and they will have another as soon as they can build seventeen miles of trestle work out into the channel.

HOOD'S CHILDREN.

To My Comrades, the Blue: to My Comrades, the Gray.

In Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty.

BY THE POET SCOUT, "CAPTAIN JACK."

Dear comrades and friends in the golden land,
You may say I am rough, you may call me wild;
But I've got a heart and a willing hand
To feel and to work for a soldier's child,
Do you think I ask on which side he fought?
If, man and soldier, his record is good?
For though our Union was dearly bought,
All hatred is buried with Hooker and Hood.

And, comrades, I'll tell you right here to-night,
Those men most bitter against the Gray
Are those who were never seen in fight,
And always were sick on the fighting day.
With soldiers, my friends, it is not so;
They respect each other, the Gray and the Blue;
Nor are they ashamed that the world should know
How they stood by their colors, good men and true.

Was Jackson ashamed when he knelt to pray
For the cause (which he thought before Heaven was just),
While marching his half starved boys each day
On an ear of corn and a single crust?
Was Lee ashamed when he tendered his sword
To Grant, who refused the warrior's steel?
Who said, "Your horses shall be restored,"
And a braver never wore spurs to his heel.

Oh, generous hearts of the Golden State,
You are forgetting the links of a golden chain
That cables one end at the Golden Gate,
That will girdle the states to the gulf-swept main;
A chain that will binds us, the Blue and the Gray,
In the union of purpose the gods will approve;
In peace that grows strong in adversity's day,
And hearts that stand by the flag which we love.

The past! it is dead but we cannot forget it,
And, comrades, we would not forget if we could,
As for myself, I shall never regret it,
This poor little service I rendered, for Hood,
Whose loved ones will not be distressed or discarded,
And to-night I am proud to share in the stock.
I shall feel as a soldier, I am fully rewarded
By one little prayer from his innocent flock.

One little prayer from the loved ones we foster—
His latest bequest to his comrades in peace—
As the pale hand of Death wrote his name on the roster.
And the Angel on guard gave his spirit release.
Oh, comrade! let charity's mantle enfold them—
Old Abe had no malice, no hate in his soul.
On the ramparts above let us hope to behold them,
While Washington musters each name on the roll.

TILDEN ALL THE TIME.

Sound Sense and Courageous Counsel from a Kentuckian.

"The Leader of the Victims is the Natural Leader of the Avengers."

[Paul R. Shipman's Letter to Courier-Journal.]

The spoliation of the Presidency is the representative issue of the day. And the Democracy must face it. If the party is not sent for this enormity, it has no mission. It must battle with it, or fight for shadows through its own ghost.

"But, in battling with this outrageous wrong, who so fit to lead the embattled hosts as the victorious chief who impersonates the violated right, and who, having achieved his title by the popular faith in his exalted character and statesmanly abilities, did all that became a patriot and a man to maintain it? The leader of the victims is the natural leader of the avengers. Under any other leader victory itself would be less significant and less salutary, for his leadership would give to victory a retributive quality that nothing else could give it in equal measure, and which the victory of 1880, if it be a victory for the Constitution, must have in the most distinct and unshaded form. The people are bound to re-elect their elect, if they would administer a fitting rebuke to the recreant deputies who canceled his election, and cure the mischief which that act of treachery did to their vital interests. Nothing short of this will meet the public demands of the occasion. The stone rejected by the returning boards must become the crown of the edifice, or the edifice, crumbled at the summit, may crumble to the foundation. Mr. Tilden's leadership is required by the common weal. It is required by common justice—moral, political and poetical. It is required by common consistency. It is required by common sense. The play of "Hamlet," with the part of *Hamlet* omitted, is generally accepted as the pink of stultifying exclusions, but a campaign for the vindication of the right struck down in Tilden, with Tilden left out by particular request, would be scarcely less farcical. Who is it that makes this particular request? So far as I am aware, it comes from two sources only. The Republican party is *one* not unnaturally, for Tilden is at once the subject of its crime and the object of its fear. To answer its prayer would be perfidity. The other is Tammany Hall, which, failing to rule the Democracy, openly threatens to ruin it. To submit to its menance would be cowardice. Over and above this, to comply with their common request on any ground would be self-stultification. As the hostile parties deploy on the Presidential field next year, would not the Democracy, with self-stultification, cowardice, and perfidity blazoned along its extended front, present a proud and hopeful appearance? In my judgement, this is about what the renunciation of Mr. Tilden would come to. Humiliating our friends, elating our enemies, and disgusting fair-minded men who are neither, it would make success improbable, and defeat well-nigh irretrievable. It would set the fate of the party on the hazard of a die, which, if it fell right side up, might not save us.

On the other hand, Mr. Tilden's renomination, it is my belief, will assure the active support of every living man who voted for him before, with the votes of tens of thousand of men who opposed him then, and the abstinence from voting of hundreds of thousands of others; for, believe me, when the people begin to realize that he is the man, whom they elected in 1876, and were cheated out of by their official agents—that if their lawfully expressed will can be reversed in this way, and the high-handed outrage be rewarded, instead of redressed, they are no longer their own rulers, and their once free government is only a name for damagogues and corruptionists to juggle with—and, finally, that his renewed candidateship is a solemn appeal to them to redress this deadly wrong, and save, while they may, the republic and themselves—their sense of right and their instinct of self-preservation, never slow or dull, will be apt to kindle to a white heat, consuming opposition, particularly all shades of opposition within the party, as flame consumes chaff. Mr. Tilden personally may not have much magnetism, but he embodies a cause highly charged with that subtile quality, which the friction of the canvass might easily develop in such power as to draw to his standard all but the solid Union. Besides, the worst that could follow would be defeat on a principle that cannot die while the republic lives, and with the future triumph of which the Democracy, if true to itself, would rise without effort to a lasting ascendency. With Tilden, even defeat would leave the party strong; without him, defeat would not, and even victory might not. And without him I repeat that I should fear the worst.

GRANT AND BLAINE.

How Mary Clemmer Pays Her Respects to the Twain.

[N. Y. Independent.]

Next behind Grant stands Blaine. His potency as a candidate is purely personal. His power with the people is not the power of a noble character, but of aggressive vitality; not of unselfish service, but of a selfishness as pervasively subtle as it is visibly charming. Scarcely another American can so move a mob at his finger end. The upturned faces of a throng vibrate to it as a magnet. This potential personality makes him in every political campaign a power with which wisdom, virtue, honor, has nothing to do. Were he laden with the three, set in another temperament, the crowd would behold him and listen to him unmoved. It is the electricity, mixed of blood and brain and speech, that stirs the people and makes them shout, alike in Cooper Institute and in the pine woods of Maine; not the lofty inspiration of manhood worthy of their worship. But vitality, electricity, eloquence, purpose at least, are real. Nothing human, not even "pure reason," can be woodenly insensible for the instant to their enchanting charm. Vastl e may be necessary to the make-up of a good President; but, in the man who wants, who is determined to be President, let no one underrate the potency of such factors to gain its end—most of all with the unthinking impulsive multitude.

The claims of Ulysses Grant, to be made a third time President of the United States, are far more preposterous and fictitious. The country has paid him ten times over, for all that he ever was or did as a soldier. Had it not, his civil administration would have annulled the last lingering fraction of a debt. Are the crowds adoring "the great soldier" now? Not at all. They are running after the man who, for two years and seven months, has made a public spectacle of himself around the entire globe, for the glutting of his own vanity, and for a political end.

So monstrous a greed for self-adulation—when has the world seen it before? It must have been in a pre-historic age. If he would subside in Galena long enough to give the human race a rest, and slight relief from the sight of his name, it might, at least, be grateful; but no, haying squeezed Europe and Asia of their last "ovation," now Cuba and Mexico must be seized. They will do better than nothing till the moment of his triumphan.t reappearance, after the meeting of the two National conventions next June. No matter which one if it will only subvert the Constitution and make Ulysses Grant for the third time President of the United States. At the beginning of the war he was indifferent in which army he fought, whether Union or confederate; and now either party will be satisfactory if it will only make him President. Nothing could suggest with a keener odor the old Grant regime than the names of the men who sit down with him to dinner in Philadelphia to-day, the first day of the Grant "ovation" — viz., Borie, Boutwell, Pierrepont, Cameron, Robeson, etc. | every man sure of Grant's re-election and of his own lost flesh-pots.

What is the matter with the people? Only this. The majority don't think. They feel. They live less in facts than in persons; less in principles than in pageants. They who will please their fancy fill their imaginations. The man who would place its Government on the surest basis, is not a "magnetic" man, nor a fictitious man, nor the "greatest soldier of the age;" therefore, they will have naught of him. They must hug a hero—at least in their minds; and as they live in an inglorious age, when heroes are not, they seize a fetich, and wooden though it be, hug that.

Stolen Pleasures.

Is conscious guilt a source of unmixed pain to the bosom which harbors it? The housebreaker must snatch a fearful joy as he walks unchallenged by the policeman with his sack full of spoons and tankards. Do not cracksmen, when assembled together, entertain one another with stories of glorious old burglaries which by-gone heroes have committed? Fancy passing a forged bill to your banker; calling on a friend, and sweeping his sideboard of plate, his hall of umbrellas and coats; and then going home to dress for dinner and talk more morally than any man at table!

A neighbor tells me how some friends of his used to keep a jewel box under a bed in their room; and going into the room, thought they heard a noise under the bed; they had the courage to look. The cook was under the bed, with the jewel-box. Of course she said she had come for purposes connected with her business; but a cook under a bed is not there for professional purposes.

A relation of mine had a box containing diamonds, which diamonds she told me were to be mine. Mine! One day, at dinner time, between the entrees and the roast, a cab drove away from the house. John laid the dessert, brought the coffee, waited all the evening—and oh, how frightened he was to learn that his mistress' box had been conveyed out of her own room, and it contained diamonds. "Law bless us, did it now?" Finally John takes leave of his place, with a deep though natural melancholy that ever he had accepted it. I wonder has John prospered in life subsequently? And now years and years after when detection is impossible, does he revert to the little transaction? We may fancy an old ex-footman and an ancient receiver of stolen goods meeting and talking over this matter—[*Roundabout Papers.*

Small Talk.

Pianos always stand on their four legs. Although pianos are used for balls, you cannot play billiards with them.

Adam was a made man.

The original Lady of Lyons—a lioness.

A rooster's head is generally well combed.

A cat's purr is not on her heel.

A man with a wheelbarrow carries all before him.

Why is a fleshy wife-beater like a popular opera? Because he is fat and hits her.

When a man has a cold in his head he may be said to be down on his sneeze.

A rich man's son lives on his pap.

The doctor said it was a case of roomattic when called to see a garret patient.—*Boston Transcript.*

A Sour Stomach

causes dyspepsia, and poor teeth produce sour stomach because the food is not properly masticated. Keep the teeth healthy, and the body at large will be in trim. Use SOZODONT regularly, for it is pleasant and healthful. Once in the house it stays there.

Once smeared between pieces of Wood, SPALDING'S GLUE never lets go. It is a fixture. STT

SWEARING OFF.

Here at the threshold of the year, when swearing off begins,
Let all swear off, as best they may, from their besetting sins.
Let every public man whose course the pepole's trust betrays
Swear off from greed and guile, and then swear on to better ways.

For facile Hayes no doubt it is eternally too late
To make atonement for the wrong that he has done the State;
But many honest people yet his future course may land,
If he will swear that never more will he approve a fraud.

Let Grant swear off ambition, for he knows the nation grieves
To see him harnessed in the team of ringsters, snobs, and thieves:
And let him swear that evil men no more shall use his name
To rob the people of their rights, and bring the the land to shame.

Let Congress swear to totally abstain from jobs and steals
And from the lobby's lubricants that grease the public wheels:
Let both the House and Senate to keep their honor bright,
To guard the people's purse, and to defend the people's right.

Let Schurz and Hayt swear off from schemes that rob the poor and weak.
Let Sherman swear to aim at ends that honest men may seek;
Let Conkling swear that he will hold the people's will in awe;
Let Blaine and Hamlin swear to bow before the written law.

Let all who rule and lead swear off from traps and tricks,
And swear to mingle honesty in party politics;
For never since the altar fires of freedom learned to blaze
Was there a greater need or lack of honest worlds and ways.

A PLUCKY GIRL.

Is a Husband With One Ear Better Than a Husband With Two?

[London Truth, December 11.]

"So you won't go to church this evening, Malchen?" said Otto von Polheim to his eldest daughter one Sunday in December, as he and the rest of his family were setting out for the market-town to hear Pastor Knopps preach an Advent sermon.

"No, father, Dorothea can go in my stead, and I will keep the house."

"Keep the house alone? No; I will leave Hans to protect thee and the manse too."

"I would rather not have Hans," said Malchen with a little pout, as she glanced at an ugly gawk who was her father's head servant.

"Then thou shalt not have Karl," grumbled old Polheim, speaking rather to himself than to the girl, and wrapping his ancient blue cloak tightly round him, he struck his iron-tipped staff two or three times on the flags of the hall to intimate to the members of his household that it was time to be off.

They came clattering down stairs and trudging out of different doors—a large and rather noisy troop. Otto von Polheim was a landowner on a small scale—what would be called in England a gentleman farmer—and he had a family of ten sons and daughters, without counting two servant wenches and a couple of laborers whom he treated as his children. The eldest of these two laborers, a tall, rosy-cheeked, fair-haired, blue-eyed fellow named Karl, had shown signs of late of being "a bit soft" about Fraulein Malchen, and this displeased her father; for though he was a kind master he had a squire's pride, and would have kicked Karl straightway out of his house if he had suspected Malchen of cherishing any regard for him. At least this is what he had once said to Karl with more bluntness than prudence for worldly wisdom would, perhaps, have suggested that he should begin by turning off Karl before Malchen's sentiments towards him had ripened into affection.

"Now, come, come, let's be off," repeated old Polheim, impatiently; "come, wife, and you Bertha, Frida and Gretchen; you, Hans, take one of the lanterns, and you, Karl, lead the way with the other."

Karl slunk out, looking rather sheepish, but scarcely had he got into the open air than the candle in his lantern was blown out and he ran back to get another. Malchen was standing in the hall and struck a match for him. She struck a second and a third, for somehow the phosphorus would not act, and the opration of lighting was delayed a little. When Karl took the lantern his hand touched Malchen's, and the girl blushed. "It's a cruelly cold night to go out in," faltered she.

"And I don't like leaving you alone," whispered Karl. "I think I shall steal out of church and come back to see if you are safe."

"Oh, no; the door will be barred," exclaimed Malchen in a flutter.

"Then I'll climb over the orchard wall," answered Karl, nothing daunted, and he executed a wink as he went forth into the cold.

"How very audacious he is becoming," muttered Malchen to herself; but she apparently thought that it was of no use to bar the door if Karl meant to get over the garden wall, so she simply shut it and turned back to spend her evening in the kitchen.

Herr von Polheim's farm stood in a lonely part of the country, about two miles from R——, in Bavaria. It had once been a castle, and all the rooms on the ground-floor were large, windy apartments, with wainscoted walls and old oaken furniture. The kitchen, which served as the ordinary sitting-room to the family of an evening, was made comfortable by some screens, which shut out the draughts, and by the large fires which roared in the immense chimney all day long. There were two arm chairs under the bulging mantel of this chimney on either side of the andirons, and in one of these Malchen took her seat. She began to knit, but soon he rwork subsided into her lap and she began to stare at the fire in a soft reverie.

There were faces, of course, in the red embers of the crumbling pine logs, and Karl's was chief among them. Malchen, who was a pretty, sentimental young lady of eighteen, but somewhat cautious, as beseems the daughter of a gentleman who can pretix a Von to his name, asked herself if she liked Karl? Did she truly feel for him more than she did for any other man? Would she grieve for him if he met with an accident? If he left her father's service? If he were taken away for military service, and forced to risk his life in the wars? After fencing a little with her conscience the damsel decided that she did not quite know what she ought to think about Karl; but that he was a very bold and not-to-be-easily-put-down young man she admitted to herself frankly enough in her quaint German phraseology.

Malchen, from being romantic, was a bold girl, and felt no fear at being alone in the big house on a winter's evening. The soughing of the wind through the bare trees outside, the noise of draughts shaking doors that were loose on their hinges, the monotonous tick-tack of the kitchen clock did not disturb her composure. She sat listening for footsteps, and conned over in her mind what sharp thing she should say to dismiss Karl if he had the impertinence to present himself before her. The worst of it was that Karl was just a young man as might be indifferent to sharp things. His boldness really exceeded belief. Why, that very evening in touching her fingers he had actually squeezed—but here Malchen gave a slight start, for she heard footsteps and fancied that it was the never-to-be-sufficiently-blamed Karl, who had played truant from church, faithful to his impudent promise.

She rose and stood cooly in the middle of the kitchen, her cheeks pink and her bosom heaving. She thought she would take to flight as soon as Karl's heavy tread should resound in the passage; but she waited two or three minutes without hearing the door open, yet there were steps outside, and, now that her ears were strained, she heard voices. Her relatives had not been gone an hour, so it was not likely they could have returned so soon. Whose, then, could these steps and voices be?

The kitchen had a high window seven feet above the floor, and it was closed with shutters. But in the shutters lozenge apertures were cut. Malchen climbed on to the dresser under the window and looked out. What she saw would have made most timid girls jump down squealing and run away half dead with terror.

Nine men—not one less—with black masks on their faces and housebreaking implements in hand, had entered the farmyard and were evidently holding a council as to how they should commence their attack on the house. They stood in a group, and some of them pointed to the apertures in the kitchen shutters, where lights was visible, as if they were taking note of the fact that the farm was not quite abandoned.

Malchen remembered having heard that the brigands had been infesting some of the districts in an adjoining province, and she saw that if she hesitated to act she would be lost. There hung over the mantleschelf two double-barreled fowling-pieces and a horse-pistol, which were always kept loaded for the protection of the farm against wolves in winter and for the intimidation of poachers and tramps at other seasons of the year. Malchen had the same horror of firearms as most other girls; but at this moment her blood revolted at the idea of leaving the farm to be plundered without striking a blow for it. Herr Von Polheim owned a good deal of silver plate and was accustomed to keep pretty large sums of money within the oaken chest in his bedroom. Among other reflections which rushed through Malchen's mind was this, that if her father were robbed of all his cash he would get into a vile humor which would make its effects felt at the farm for weeks and render the place unhabitable. Now Malchen stood in great terror of her father when he was angry.

She ran to the chimney and unhooked the arms, then swiftly climbed on the table again. The little lattices outside the apertures in the shutters were open, so Malchen could thrust out the barrels of her weapons and fire at the malefactors. Before doing so, however, she put a coin into her mouth to alter the ring of her voice, and making a horn of both hands, shouted in a tone which sounded like a man's, "Who goes there?"

No answer. The burglars stared at one another in astonishment, and were fairly dismayed when they heard the next exclamation, which conveyed the idea that the person who had first spoken was not alone, but had several men under his orders. "Now then, my men, when I give the word, fire sharp and aim straight. Fire!"

Two reports instantly followed this command and then came two others. When the smoke had cleared away Malchen, who looked out with haggard eyes, her heart thumping awfully the while, saw four men stretched on the snow and nothing else. The other five members of the band had taken to flight. "The guns were loaded with slugs; perhaps I have killed them all," ejaculated Malchen in terror, now that so easy a victory had been won. "Oh, dear, what shall I do?"

She had taken up the horse pistol and glanced out to see if there was another shot to be fired. There was a choking sensation at her throat, and she began to whimper. It was all too dreadful; she could not bear the sight of those dead men, all killed by her hand. But one of them suddenly moved and tried to rise to his knees. Immediately the sentimental Malchen aimed her pistol to give him his quietus; but, luckily for himself, the man roared out: "Oh, Melchen, Melchen! help! 'Tis I—Karl."

"Karl!" exclaimed the girl, as her voice seemed to expire in her throat, whilst her heart turned to ice. "Karl, is it thou?"

"Yes, and I am wounded. I am dying," sobbed the luckless fellow. "And its all for thee."

Malchen tottered and might have fallen off the table had there been any one present to catch her in his arms. As it was she scrambled down somehow and made for the door, still holding her pistol. One moment's hesitation as she touched the door-handle; but she surmounted it and went out. In another moment she could judge with her own eyes of the murderous effects of her volley. Three men lay on the snow, one dead; as for Karl, a slug had clean sliced off a part of his right ear and cheek, so that he bled like a pig, but he was otherwise unhurt.

"Oh, Karl, Karl how camest thou hither in such company?" exclaimed Malchen, as she tore off her apron to staunch his wound.

"Mein Gott, it was for thee!" snivelled the unhappy Karl. "These men are my friends; all come for a lark and meant to carry thee off; for I hoped thy too-obstinate father would consent of necessity to our marriage. Oh, oh, my ear!"

"Peace, Karl; but oh, how foolish of thee," sighed Malchen. "How couldest thou think that nine men were required to carry me off?"

"Mein Gott, I thought thou wast romantic," was all that Karl could say between two squeaks caused by the anguish in his ear.

* * * * * *

One is sorry to say that the tribunals of Bavaria took a one-eyed view of the affair and wanted to sentence Karl for burglary; but the attitude of poor Malchen had been so heroic that King Louis II. sent for her to Munich, and having decorated her with the Cross of Civil Merit, asked her what he could do to please her.

"Pardon my Karl and give him a dower to marry me," prayed the faithful maiden, sobbing.

His Majesty pulled a slightly wry face at the mention of dower, but courtiers were present, so he gave his royal promise. "Thou wouldst marry a man with one ear, then?" added he, laughing.

"Sire, he lost his other for me," responded Malchen, drying her eyes.

"Well, this is a queer story," said the King, amused. "We will have it made into a libretto, and my friend Wagner here shall set it to music."

The composer of the future bent his head as if this happy thought had already occurred to him.

MANY ladies misinterpret their sufferings. Try a box of "Sellers' Liver Pills." Sold by all druggists.

THIRD TERM ANALYZED.

Grant's "Claims" on the American People for Further Honors.

A Bad First Term and a Worse Second, Indicates the Third.

[Interview with Parke Goodwin in Philadelphia Press.]

Mr. Parke Goodwin said: "I am out of politics and have been some time. There is no use in discussing Grant's character as a soldier or as a man at this time. It is not in dispute. But his character as a statesman is seriously in dispute, and will be more so should he consent to be a candidate for re-election to the Presideney. I am opposed to him as a candidate and shall be. My opposition arises from the love of my country. *Grant made a bad President, during his first term. He made a worse one during his second term. There is no reason why he would not prove still worse, if that were possible, should he get to be President a third time.* Grant was never chosen by the nominating conventions because he was universally regarded as qualified for the office; not at all. He was not chosen because he had proven himself to be a great soldier even; not at all. The machine nominated him because he was regarded as "available." The people ratified the nomination, because their patriotism, being shrewdly wrought upon by the politicians, prompted them to reward their deserving soldier by giving him their greatest gift. In all this there was no statesmanship. The reasons that actuated the politicians were base and selfish. They were not even complimentary to Grant. To push a man forward for a great office merely because he is available is to use his record for a false purpose. It is the false pretense of politics. They who do it are, like the monkey, the fellows who are after the chestnuts, and they make a use of their available candidate like the use the monkey made of the available cat—they get him to secure for them the nuts they themselves dare not reach after. The reasons why the people elected Grant the first time were based on gratitude. Such reasons are seldom the reasons of statesmanship, and they are seldom called out and played upon in such a great emergency as the election of an American president, except by demagogues. No man ought ever succeed in reaching the Presidency of a country like this unless he has well proven himself skillful and trustworthy in the performance of just such work as he is called upon to do in that office. There is every reason why the statesman should be president. There is every reason why the good soldier should be successively promoted through the grades. But there is not one why he should be promoted out of them. Then there is a thing that should never be forgotten in politics. In this country the success of any war is mainly due to the executive who is at the time at the head of affairs and responsible for them, and whose conduct of affairs evolves out of the nation the successful military leader. It was different in the times of Alexander, Cæsar and Bonaparte. They were both ruler and warrior. Their armies gathered for *them*, at *their* call and for *their* cause. It is entirely different with us. Mr. Lincoln personified the cause of the North. It was at his call, for the purposes he proclaimed, and it was under his management that the vast armies of the Union sprang into existence and wielded their tremendous powers against disunion. That army knew no General, knew no leader but Lincoln; it knew no cause sufficient for the great sacrifices it offered to make but the one proclaimed by Lincoln; it could never have become acquainted with any marshals but those sifted out from the ranks and elevated by the policy which Lincoln used in his wise statesmanship. In this country no ambitious soldier can step out from the ranks and wage any personal war, like ambitious soldiers have been able to do in every other country in the world. Here the army is no personal property and can become no man's clan. The President, by and with the consent of Congress, both depending on popular suffrage, calls the army into motion and controls its leaders. If the safety of the present arrangement shall ever be disturbed it seems that the disturbance will be brought about by discontinuing the election of statesmen to the Presidency and placing there in their stead men whose only qualifications are military. Why should the Presidency of this Republic be considered a thing to *reward* men with? It is the greatest and most powerful office in the world, the highest and most honorable. To acquire it, is to be the chosen man of 45,000,000 of free people. There never was a distinction like that. Why make a bauble of this great thing? Why make a toy, a confection of it? What can any living man do to deserve such a gift as a reward. The Presidency was created to be *filled*. It was designed to be worn as a jewell to enumerate the achievements of any human being. That man never lived worthy to wear, as a personal prize about his small neck, the Presidency of the United States of America. No, sir; the office is the place wherein the business of the American people is to be directed, and their business as a nation is to them about the most serious and important thing in the world. And no man is fitted to be placed in that august station except the one best qualified for that work. And no matter who he is, or what his achievements, or what his deserts, it should be impossible for him to become President for any other reason than that of being best qualified for Presidential work. When the people learn this and act upon it, the political life of this nation will be healthier and its public business will be the best managed in the world, and the country will progress with the great strides that are natural to it.

"Now, then, what sufficient reason is there for renominating Grant? What reason of any kind is there? Why is the matter talked about? Why should it be even mentioned? Since he was twice elected because as General of the Union armies he put down the rebellion, are we to understand that eight years of the American Presideney was not a sufficient reward, and that it should be completed and rounded off by four more years! Upon such a precedent the business of instigating seditions for the purpose of earning the reward of putting them down ought to become lively among ambitious soldiers. What an insult to the American people Grant would offer by accepting a nomination on such terms. Is any man so necessary to these, his countrymen, that they must inevitably turn to him for government! What audacity would it be in Grant to say that to the people by running again. Even if the people were mistaken enough to suppose him a necessity and conveyed their supposition to him in the tender of a third term, what then? If Grant were a true statesman he would attempt to convince the people of their mistake. If he were a demagogue he would encourage his conceit to stifle his reason and take the place, and a disposition to do the latter is proof that the man is not a sincere man but a real hypocrite. Shall we go down to history as having reached so deplorable a political poverty, so degraded a state of national mendicancy, that among this vast free people we cannot find a competent governor without for the third time taking from the army the man in it who knows least about politics and whose previous trials produced such infamous administrations that their disgrace almost buried out of sight the greatest, most patriotic and the most powerful political party that ever existed!"

"Do you believe Grant desires a renomination?"

"*Of course he does.*"

"Why do you think he does?"

"Because, if he didn't *he would long ago have said he didn't.* It has not been quite honorable of him to accept all these ovations and allow them to be turned to his political account. If he is after the renomination and had allowed the truth to be known he would have met silent contempt instead of public feasting."

"Do you think he will get the nomination?"

"It is impossible to say. Of one thing I am convinced: Grant won't accept the nomination unless he is persuaded that it results from a unanimous public desire for his reelection. To get it under such circumstances would be a flattery beyond comparsion and would make him feel sure of the consequences. Part of his desire to this respect probably arises from patriotism, most of it certainly is due to a personal vanity that dares not compromise itself by taking any risks?"

"Do you believe there is any general desire for Grant's renomination?"

"I believe there is not. *I believe the desire for such a thing is quite limited, and that it is liveliest among those demagogues who would like to use Grant.* These may deceive him, who, believing that the great public wish his renomination and induce him to take it."

"What would be the result?"

"*Grant would be overwhelmingly defeated. The people would bury him as a politician out of sight. They would not stand the impudence, the audacious impudence of the movement and would put a decisive termination to it.*"

"Who would vote against Grant?"

"All the independent and liberal Republicans would. The Democrats would be solid against him. Every American who gives serious attention to the affairs of his country, and who respects himself with an intelligent respect, would vote against him. He would be supported by leaders and followers whose supremacy in the national affairs of this country, if it were possible for them to attain that, would be not only undesirable but, in fact, disgraceful."

Bismarck and the Press.

[Edinburgh Review.]

The department of the press is organized in the following way: It is directed by Privy Councellor Hahn, a converted Jew, who makes the round of the different Ministries, collects news, and composes the weekly semi-official *Provinzial-Correspondence*, which is distributed gratis to all official local papers. His numerous staff, under the superintendance of Dr. Constantin Roessler, is occupied in fabricating leading articles and correspondence for German and foreign papers. Apart from this general press office, the Chancellor has a special one, which he directs himself, from which the papers styling themselves independent, but devoted to the Government, draw their inspiration. Foremost among these are the *Nord-deutsche-Zeitung* and the *Post*. The articles in small print in the latter journal are considered to express the views of the Chancellor himself. All of his financial papers support the policy of the Chancellor, while the inspired journals uphold the interests of the great bankers, nearly all Jews, and of the great manufacturers. The influence of these capitalists upon the German press is enormous. As the telegraph is entirely in the hands of Government, so that no obnoxious dispatch is allowed to be sent off or published, it may be conceived what public opinion becomes under the pressure of such a system. The inspired press enjoys impunity for all its outrages and slanders while the Opposition press is rigorously prosecuted on the slightest pretext. Prince Bismarck is suspicious; personal rancor, as the Emperor himself said to Count Arnim, is one of his principal traits; as soon as he conceives a dislike against any one, his victim is assailed on every side. This is particularly the case with foreign statesmen and his own high functionaries, who cannot well descend into the parliamentary arena in order to defend themselves against apparently anonymous attacks. In this way men like the French Ambassador; M. De Gontaut-Biron, Saviguy, Goltz, Usedom, Camphausen, &c., were ruined and destroyed. The height of scandal was reached by the ignoble contributions to the *Grenzboten* of Moritz Busch, the boon companion and biographer of the great Chancellor, which were directed against personages least able to defend themselves. But if the Public Prosecutor is deaf and dumb when the inspired press calumniates Prince Bismarck's adversaries, the scene entirely changes when he himself is attacked. Then Justice, which in the first case seems to have her hands tied, appears to have the arms of Briareus. The Chancellor has always shown a womanish susceptibility to the criticisms of the press. By law he cannot suppress a paper (except those of the Social Democrats), but he prosecutes his critics for the slightest personal attack. He has, for this purpose, lithographed formularies: "Prince Bismarck feels himself offended by the article of (say June 2) of the journal (say *Germania*) and demands that this paper should be fined accordingly." It is very rare that the accused are acquitted. More than 1,000 convictions have taken place on this account. The Public Prosecutors, knowing that such prosecutions are the best means of advancement, show extraordinary zeal, and arrive sometimes at wonderful results. Even Judges have declared that everything relating to Prince Bismarck must be measured by a special standard. In the case of Count Hermann Arnim, brother-in-law of the former Ambassador, the Attorney General Groschuff maintained (Nov. 2, 1877,) that it was an offense to reproach the Chancellor "with a want of generosity and clemency;" that it was equally offensive to have said "Bismarck is the greatest of all living men, R. Wagner excepted," because there were people who thought that Wagner was partially insane. A colleague of this ingenious gentleman discovered that the mere fact that Prince Bismarck felt offended was sufficient ground for indicating punishment. The Frankfort *Gazette* had asserted that the Guelph fund was employed for purposes foreign to its legal destination. The accused editor appealed to the evidence of the Minister of War and other high functionaries, but these were forbidden to appear as witnesses, and the paper was condemned.

The Surname of the English Royal Family.

At a dinner the other night the conversation lapsed, as it sometimes will lapse with the best of hosts, into questions hardly distinguishable from conundrums. A distinguished historian was present, and I put the question to him which I knew had puzzled a great many people at different times. "What is the surname of the royal family?" "Guelph, of course." That is the usual answer, and it was the historian's. I ventured to suggest that, although the royal family are Guelphs by descent, her Majesty's marriage with Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg must have the effect which the marriage of a lady in all other cases, and that the surname of the present house must be the Prince Consort's. But what is the surname of the Prince Consort's family? Simple, but staggering. No one knew. All guessed and all were wrong. I happened to have looked up the subject a few months ago, so I knew that the name was "Wettins." Of course no one had heard it before. Every one smiled at the horrible idea of the Guelphs being reduced to Wettinf. The point was referred to Theodore Martin.

"You are quite right," said the graceful biographer of the Prince Consort; "Wettin is the family name of the house of Saxony, and the minor Princes of the house are therefore all Wettins, or, in German, Wettiner."—*Whitehall (England) Times.*

CLEAR AS MUD.

Bill Arp's Statement of Political Situation an Idiot Ought to Comprehend.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

It seems to me that it's most too soon to make a President, but there's less harm in it than in speculating in cotton futures. The newspapers are very busy about it, and have settled it up very satisfactorily to them who can understand it. Now, if Seymour can carry New York, and ain't to old to run, and Hendricks will run with him and carry his State, and Bayard can carry Delaware, and Abe Stephens will stand up to the party, and we can elect our man, and Hewitt don't trade him off, and General Grant concludes to run the canal, and Lochrane gets reconciled, and Dr. Felton is satisfied to stay in Congress the balance of his life, and everything works smoothly, and we make good crops next year, why we will all be happy and no loss on our side. But if General Grant runs, and General Hancock and the bondholders put up eight or ten millions, and Pennsylvania goes for Hancock and New York for Grant, and the other States go some other way, and nobody knows how the thing is mixed up, and Mr. Stephens goes for Grant and nobody is elected, why we can't tell very much about it nohow. The whole business is very much like Uncle Pete Strozheir's charge to the jury. Cox was suing Wilcox about a horse-trade. Cox said that the horse he bought from Wilcox had the glanders and died of it. Wilcox said he only had the distemper, and he would have got well if properly doctored. About forty witnesses were examined, and half of 'em swore the horse had the distemper, and the other half swore he died of glanders. So the judge charged the jury at great length, for, said he: "Gentlemen, the supreme court says that more than half the cases that come up there never would have come if the judge had so charged the jury as to make 'em understand this case. Now I'll try and make this case as luminous to you as the noonday sun. Now you've heard all the evidence, more or less, and I charge you that if the horse had the glanders and died after he got over it, then Cox is entitled to recover, the value of an unsound horse; but if Wilcox had the distemper and the horse didn't have the glanders, then the horse can't recover- and if Cox and Wilcox had the glanders, then the jury must say what is the measure of damages; and if the horse had the distemper and Cox cured him of it, then Wilcox is liable for rent and occupation; but the whole case depends on how/old the horse was, and whether he had ever had the blind staggers or not—all of which you are to determine according to the evidence, counting the number of witnesses on both sides whether they are even or odd; but I charge you that if neither Cox nor Wilcox nor the horse had the glander nor the distemper, then the jury can't recover, and you will be obliged to bring in a verdict for the witnesses in this case. Retire, gentlemen, and make up your decree."

The next case was about a cow that was unruly, and had to wear a yoke and a poke, and got hung in a grape-vine and was choked to death; and the plaintiff sued the man he bought her from; and after all the evidence was submitted Uncle Pete charged the jury that if the cow was "sold to Higgins as a sound cow, and she was unruly and had to be yoked and poked, and by reason thereof got choked to death by a grape-vine, and wasn't fit for beef nor pork nor mutton, nor milk, and was a total loss except as to her hide and tallow, and Higgins put the cow in the field where the railroad run over her, and the cow was on the track in the train's time, or the train was on the track in the cow's time, then the plaintiff can't recover anything more than consequential damages; and I charge you that this is the law of this case, but you can find for the cow or the railroad, just as you please. But, gentlemen, I charge you that you must find for the plaintiff in this case, provided you don't think the defendant ought to recover."

Jes so. Now it occurs to me from reading the newspapers, that the whole thing about the next president is as clear as a sunbeam, and if any man wants to be on it, why there's no trouble about making up an issue. If Mr. Tilden live to see the next convention and is not nominated, why then you may set it down that somebody else will be, and if Gen. Grant don't beat him, and Sherman and Blaine don't run, why then Judge Lochrane and George Washington Childs will have to write a funeral ode, and wait four years more for an office, and then not get it—provided we elect our man, and he ain't cheated out of it, and we don't have a king put over us in the meantime. My opinion is that some of the newspapers have put it exactly, but which one it is I am not prepared to say at this time, and think the whole matter ought to be referred to Uncle Pete Strozheir.

The Statue of Muhlenberg.

[Galignani's Messenger, of Paris.]

Miss Blanche Nevin, who has been commissioned by the State of Pennsylvania to execute a statue in marble of major general Muhlenberg, to be placed in the National Capitol at Washington, has about completed the model. Miss Nevin has been working at it in Italy during this summer. The design, which is quite spirited, represents Muhlenberg, who at the outbreak of the revolution was a Pennsylvania clergyman, in the dramatic moment when in his pulpit he threw off his ecclesiastical vestments and revealed himself to his congregation in the uniform of a continental officer, imploring the men of his church to follow him to the field. The statue will be ready for its pedestal in the rotunda within the time stipulated in the contract.

THE news from the seat of war is constantly contradictory, but not so from Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; every report concerning it proves it to be the best Cough Syrup known. Only 25 cents a bottle.

Weekly Post.

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THE CAMERONS AND GRANT.

During his first term, and until the closing year of his second, when he appointed DON CAMERON Secretary of War, General GRANT was no favorite with the ruling Republican ring in Pennsylvania. In fact there was a very bitter feeling against him, for he had been by no means backward in making known his distrust of the CAMERONS. In 1872 this faction was opposed to GRANT's renomination for a second term, and the platform reported to the State Convention had no mention of GRANT, but P. C. SHANNON, Esq., of this city, made a ten strike by proposing a resolution additional to the platform indorsing GRANT for a second term. The ring had to swallow it, and SHANNON was taken care of by GRANT, in being made Chief Justice of Dakota.

In 1874, the third term talk commenced to crop out, but at the Republican State Convention held in Harrisburg, August 19, a resolution indorsing the third term principle and pledging Pennsylvania to Gen. GRANT in the event of his candidacy, was voted down with loud shouts of disapprobation. The Republicans were then unloading for the disastrous tidal wave campaign of 1874, in which the deep-seated indignation of the people at the corruptions of five years of GRANT's administration, swept the country like an avalanche.

The Republican State Convention to elect delegates to the Cincinnati National Convention that nominated HAYES, was held at Lancaster on the 26th of *May* (not the 4th of February), 1876. The CAMERON crowd was then bitterly hostile to GRANT, although the latter three days before the Convention met had made overtures of peace, by appointing DON CAMERON Secretary of War. Several resolutions offered in the Lancaster Convention denouncing the third term idea, were enthusiastically cheered, and then sent to the Platform Committee. The second resolution of the Platform, reported by HON. EDWARD MCPHERSON, and adopted by the Convention, was as follows:

Resolved, That we declare a firm and unqualified adherance to the unwritten law of the Republic, which wisely, and under the sanction of the most venerable examples, limits the Presidential service of any citizens to two terms; and we, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in recognition of this law, are unalterably opposed to the election to the Presidency of any person for a third term.

The report of the proceedings, as printed in the Lancaster *Express*, a CAMERON paper, says that "at that part of the reading where the 'unwritten law of the Republic,' limiting the President to two terms, was referred to, the Convention grew wild with excitement and a voice called out 'Read that again!' Others joined in the call for another reading, and the resolution was read a second time, the Convention again manifesting its undoubted unity in the approval and endorsement of the same."

That was the sentiment of the Republican party of Pennsylvania on the third term in 1876. It is very likely the honest sentiment of the party to-day, but DON CAMERON has changed; it is to his interest that GRANT shall have a third term; he has taken charge of the representation of the State in the Chicago Convention, and the Republican party, cap in hand, humbly and obsequiously waits his pleasure.

Nor were the Pennsylvania Republicans alone in their opposition to a third term. The Republican State Convention of New York, about the same time, in its platform declared "our *unalterable* opposition to the election of any candidate for a third term."

These two States, the one under the lead of Shot-gun CONKLING and the other under that of Mule Contractor CAMERON, are now relied on to lead off the GRANT third term boom, by electing delegates pledged to it, and thus influencing and determining the smaller states to follow in their wake. New York and Pennsylvania will have in the Republican National Convention 128 delegates, or about one-fifth the whole number, They will only need about one hundred delegates to control the Convention and nominate General GRANT for a third term. If these should not be elected by the machine workers in States North and South, there will be money plenty to buy up the requisite number, and DON CAMERON is the boy to make the purchase.

THE IRISH AGITATION.

The New York *Herald* is taking strong ground against Mr. PARNELL's mission to this country, so far as it is intended to promote political objects in Ireland. This is its position in its own words:

If Mr. Parnell is well advised he will appeal to Americans to help Ireland in two ways:—First, and immediately, by contributing a fund of money to be used to buy food for the suffering and starving; and, second, by efforts with money and proper organization to further emigration on a large scale from the poverty-struck part of Ireland to the cheap and rich lands of the West. To feed the starving is a work of benevolence to which our whole people will willingly contribute.

But the *Herald* objects to agitation in the United States for land reform—a political purpose as it claims—in Great Britain. There is a certain force in this, but it is not very solid ground after all. There are millions in America connected with Ireland and the Irish people by the most sacred ties, and if, in addition to relieving present distress, they contribute to remove the cause of such distress, by seeking to reform the land laws, it strikes us as a commendable and far sighted exercise of liberality. Nothing violent is contemplated; only political agitation and moral suasion. Great Britain contributed liberally, through such agencies as Exeter Hall, to foment and spread the anti-slavery agitation in the United States, and the contributions were welcomed. In some respects the condition of a class of Irish people is worse to-day—there is greater want and suffering and more hardships to endure—than was th e case with a large proportion of the negro slaves of the South. They have freedom to be sure, but abject poverty and dense ignorance, the results of the infernal system of land tenure, has made of freedom a meaningless word.

Mr. PARNELL in his New York speech on Sunday night, said that while originally he had only proposed to address the American people asking aid for the political movement to reform the Irish land laws, yet he felt constrained to modify this purpose and receive contributions for the relief of present distress in Ireland. We quote from him on this point:

We propose then to form two funds, one for the relief of distress and the other for purely political purpose of forwarding our organization. [Applause.] These funds will be kept entirely distinct, so that the donors will be afforded an opportunity of doing as they please in the matter.

Mr. PARNELL shows very clearly that important as it is to relieve present distress, yet it is vastly more important that the cause of this distress be removed and so its periodical recurrence prevented. He also adverts to the important fact that the present affords an unexampled opportunity to sweep away the existing land system. This is so. The revolution impending in agriculture in Great Bpitain, because of American competition—a competition sure to increase and grow more aggressive—has awakened the people of Great Britain to the condition of the Irish peasantry. For the first time, the Irish people are granted a hearing by the conscience and intelligence of a large class of the English people. Mr. GLADSTONE and JOHN BRIGHT, as well as other noted leaders of the English Liberals, have expressed their sympathy in the movement to reform the land tenure. This is the time for the Irish agitators to agitate. Mr. PARNELL is on the right track. Bread to the hungry is well enough, but laws that will remove the cause of this distress and open a brighter future to millions of people, is a broader and more important consideration.

INCREASED PENSIONS.

The Philadelphia *Press* speaks of "schemes for depleting the Treasury under the pretense of granting additional pensions to the soldiers and sailors who fought for the Union." These "schemes" are actively pushed by Northern men, and, as a consequence, the pension list, instead of decreasing, is increasing at a frightful rate the further we get from the war. The *Press* knows that there has been an immense amount of swindling in the matter of pensions, and that the country is annually taxed to pay not less than $10,000,000 of fraudulent pension claims. That paper says:

The Commissioner of Pensions makes he astounding statement in his annual report that 250,000 applications for pensions are still pending. He estimates that during the next ten years, if the same rate of increase is kept up, the pension-roll will be doubled, and the annual disbursements will exceed $60,000,000. At present it takes fifteen per cent. of the whole revenue of the Government to pay pensions. The sum required is about the equal to the aggregate amount paid by Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Austria and Hungary. Great Britain is always at war, but her annual disbursements for pensions to soldiers only amount to $12,765,685.

It begins to look as if the WEAVER scheme stood some chance of success. It proposes to equalize the greenback value of the soldier's pay up to the gold value. Congressmen, especially from the North and West, with the soldiers' vote in the distance, are carful in antagonizing the measure. DON PIATT'S *Capital* gives some of the reasons urged on behalf of the WEAVER bill:

The man who was ordered to shoulder his musket and march out and get killed for us, and obeyed without stopping to negotiate a gold-bearing bond, should be accorded the same sacred right given the capitalist for his money-bags. Let any man propose to pay off the bonds at the same rate they were purchased for, and he would be charged with shameful repudiation. Let us apply the same rule to the soldiers and sailors. The Government made a solemn compact to pay them $13 a month for their services in defending our flag. The Government paid only about $6 in its depreciated currency. Not to make this good is to be guilty of the very same repudiation. This pleasant little amount will be paid. We are on the eve of a Presidential election, and no party will dare repudiate the just claim of such a host of voters and their sympathizing friends, which includes all the honest men of the country.

DETECTIVES IN MAINE.

Of course Mr. JIM BLAINE will be held directly responsible for the bribery of Fusion members of the Maine Legislature, reported by telegraph yesterday. For days the Republicans had been boasting they would break up a quorum, and the affidavits printed show the way they proposed to do it was by bribing members-elect, at the rate of a thousand dollars a head, not to go into the Legislature. The names of the bribed ones were printed in the Associated Press dispatches, and they were lauded for their virtue in refusing to have anything to do with the wicked Fusionists. Then the mine was exploded. Knowing there was bribery going on, the Fusionist members SWAN and HARRIMAN, put themselves in the way of the Republican leaders (as detectives), and were offered and paid a thousand dollars each for agreeing not to participate in the Legislature. They kept their friends informed to protect themselves. This is the way Mr. HARRIMAN tells the story:

I learned to my satisfaction that efforts were being made by Republicans to bribe the opposition members of the House to refuse to act, and thereby prevent a quorum on Wednesday. I therefore determined to test the question and get proof if possible to lay before the public, and thwart the purposes of those who were resorting to such criminal means for the accomplishment of their ends. I managed to get in communication with parties negotiating the purchase and entered into an engagement to meet a man at the Court House in Augusta, at half-past one on Tuesday, and did meet him there at the time and place appointed and there received from him $1,000 in consideration of my copying in my own hand and signing certain papers presented declaring that I should not accept a seat in the House, disapproving of the Governor and Council, and approving the opinion of the Judges of the Court; I was also assured that after the Republicans succeeded in getting full control of the House I should be seated, should be well provided for. He left the Court House to go after the money. Said he would be gone half an hour and would give a signal of three raps at the door. He returned in istu about half an hour and gave the signal. I unlocked the door and let him in and he delivered the money, I have shown the money to several persons and now have it in my possession.

Mr. SWAN tells substantially the same story.

There is nothing surprising in this. Mr. JIM BLAINE'S antecedents are all in the line of corruption whenever it has been necessary to carry a personal or political point. As Speaker of the House he peddled his rulings to land grant corporations, and the MULLIGAN letters he so audaciously made way with, afforded proof of his guilt. The last campaign in Maine, which he personally directed in the interest of his Presidential aspirations, was the most corrupt, probably, in the history of any Northern State. It resulted in a majority against the Republicans on the popular vote, but they claimed a small majority in the Legislature. The N. Y. *Herald* had been friendly to the Republicans in their canvass, but immediately after the election sent a special commissioner to Maine to investigate BLAINE'S corrupt methods. The correspondent wrote:

It is a shame to be obliged to record that there was much bull-dozing of a "civilized sort" resorted to by wealthy firms and rich corporations and manufacturing establishments upon their poor employes. Many cases of this nature can be named to the shame of our State and our New England civilization. Then the votes of many army and navy pensioners were influenced by threats of the examining surgeons and others that if they did not vote the Republican ticket their pensions would be withdrawn. This disgraceful appliance is thought to have added materially to the vote for Davis.

But the solid argument of money down, such as was tried on the Fusion members HARRIMAN and SWAN, was Mr. BLAINE'S best hold. The *Herald* correspondent writes:

Beyond the arguments on the stump, distribution of political literature, bull-dozing of employes and United States pensioners, the Republicans employed a lever which was more powerful and effective than all the others combined, viz:—money. They evidently had a large fund, and they expended it judiciously and to the best advantage. It was raised at home and the National Committee gave permission to the State Committee to draw upon it for as large a sum as might be necessary to buy the State. All the Republican State and National officials were assessed five per cent. on their salaries, while the candidates were mercilessly bled to raise an immense corruption fund. One of the mail route agents on the train from Bangor to Portland was assessed $42 50 on his salary of $850, and I suppose he paid it, for he is still running on the train, and that would not be possible had he refused. A country postmaster in this district, with a salary of $45, was forced to disgorge $2 25 as his share of the fund. *Voters were bought in this city like sheep in the shambles, and the same was true in the other cities and many of the larger towns in the State.* The price paid for voters varied, and was somewhat smaller than in former years. I am told that $5, $10, $15 and $20 were paid, and in some instances $25 and $30 and even as high as $45 were paid for a single vote in the close districts.

Mr. JIM BLAINE don't want an investigation, and he cared more about a Republican majority in the Legislature to prevent investigation than he did whether Republican or Fusionists was Governor. But he will probably get a belly-full of hidden facts for his delectation, as of course he was the master spirit in the campaign corruption, as well as the attempted purchase of the Fusion members on Monday last. The first move of the Legislature will be an investigating committee.

TILDEN IN NEW YORK.

We have never for a moment believed that JOHN KELLY, in case Mr. TILDEN should be nominated, could muster a bolt of eighty thousand, or of a tenth of that number, in a hopeless contest against the candidate of the Democracy of the Union. It is a vastly different thing bolting a gubernatorial nomination, and by defeat in a State contest hoping to influence the Democracy of the Union against Mr. TILDEN, from what it would be to bolt the regularly nominated National candidate of the party. We believe Mr. TILDEN will go into the National Convention backed by the solid New York delegation, that he will be nominated unless he withdraws his name, and that there will be no bolt in New York against such nomination. In his few ringing words on the third term, Mr. TILDEN indicates he will not stand in the way of the union of all the opponents of the imperial idea. "For my part," he says, "I will do everything I can to secure the "election of the man who may be agreed "upon by the opponents of the third "term conspiracy as the best candidate "to unite the conservative elements of all "parties." He rightly construes a third term to mean the Empire. This is not the judgment of an impassioned and heated partizan, but of a cool-headed and cautious man of affairs, whose long life and participation in great enterprises and contests, has made him a capable and far-seeing judge of current and coming events. When TILDEN says GRANT for a third term means the Empire, he voices an opinion that will carry weight with millions.

—In regard to New York politics, we find this information in a letter to the Philadelphia *Ledger* from its usually well informed New York correspondent:

The most important political event, for the moment, is the certainty now that there is to be no division among the New York Democracy on the Presidential question: in other words, that John Kelly and the Tammany Hall faction have informally committed themselves to the support of whoever may be nominated by the National Convention. Assurances to that effect have, within the few days past, been given to prominent Democratic leaders from other States, who have come here expressly with a view of bringing about a pacification between Tammany and the Tilden faction. I have a reason to believe that a double-leaded announcement to this effect will appear, in the course of a day or two, in Mr. Kelly's newspaper organs.

The significance of this proceeding consists in the fact, that heretofore Kelly and his followers have emphatically declared that under no conceivable circumstances would they support the renomination of Gov. Tilden. It is difficult just now to ascertain what influences have been exerted to bring about this change of mind, but the effect of it must be to immensely strengthen Tilden's position in the National Convention. The strong point of the Bayard men and other Democratic aspirants as against Tilden has been that he could not unite the party of his own State, but with this practical suppression or capture of Tammany Hall, that strong point obviously is not worth anything to them.

THE business of organizing the Maine Legislature Wednesday, seems to have passed off without exciting incident. The members of both Houses were called to order by the clerks of last session, the oath was administered, and the Fusion candidates for official places in the two Houses elected. Gov. GARCELON swore in the members, the usual custom, and then announced that he would put into the possession of the Legislature the opinion of the Supreme Court on the questions referred to it as well as the petition of certain gentlemen claiming seats. The presumption is the Legislature will at once admit the representatives from Portland and other cities. In case there is no election of Governor by the Legislature, the President of the Senate, Hon. J. D. LAWSON, will perform the Executive duties until the Governor is elected. Gov. GARCELON'S term expired yesterday.

SOME few protests against DON CAMERON'S bossing his party to the support of GRANT and a third term are beginning to crop out. If Republicans had the courage of a mouse against DON, they would be thick as autumn leaves. But he has them under cow. Only a few dare to even whimper. Ex-Attorney General LEAR of Bucks, is one of this audacious sort, and in a letter printed in his county paper he reviews the action of the recent meeting of the Republican State Committee, and denounces the system under which the CAMERON Ring have usurped control of the Republican party of the State. The *Bucks County Intelligencer*, in printing General LEAR'S outspoken letter, mildly protests against the hasty action of the State Committee and believes "it is time to call a halt." It says the tendency on the part of CAMERON and others to manage the convention is bad enough, but it is worse "to attempt to interfere with the expression of popular opinion by naming so early a day for the State Convention."

COLONEL M. S. QUAY Secretary of the Commonwealth, has purchased a number of battle flags, chiefly of Pennsylvania regiments, to adorn the walls of the Capitol. They are tattered and torn and require care in handling them, lest they fall to pieces. It is all right to display conspicuously the flags of the revolutionary and war of 1812 or the Mexican war, but we submit whether it would not be better taste to mingle the blue and grey, than forever, keep open the wounds inflicted in a civil war. Sixteen years ought to be sufficient to restore fraternal relations and renew confidence in ourselves and with all the people.

LAST year the arrivals in New York of alien emigrants were 135,070 against 73,347 the preceding year. The arrivals in December, 1879, amounted to 9,949, against 5,320 in the same month of 1878. The following will show the nationalities of the immigrants who arrived in 1879: Germany, 33,574; Ireland, 22,622; England, 21,555; Sweden, 12,394; Italy, 7,220; Scotland, 6,087; Norway, 4,993; Switzerland, 4,683; Russia, 3,103; Wales 2,899; Denmark, 2,891; Bohemia, 2,801; France, 2,331. From other countries smaller numbers.

WASHINGTON county having got the Judge should retire from the wild scramble after office for a brief time. But not a bit of it. Ex-United States Marshal MURDOCH is after the Census Supervisorship in the Tenth district, including Allegheny, Beaver, Lawrence, and Washington counties, and will probably get the place. There are a thousand men in Allegheny county immeasurable better qualified.

THE Republicans are developing a love for the Supreme Court of Maine. But here again their precedents come back to plague them. They sustained the Florida Returning Board in overriding the Supreme Court of that State in stealing the electoral vote for HAYES. The Presidency was involved then. Now with a petty Legislature at stake, good Lord how they reverence the judiciary. They must take their own medicine.

ONE of the most striking cases of shrinkage in the estimated value of the estate of a deceased millionaire is that of the late ASA PACKER. The estate was estimated to be worth from twenty to thirty millions of dollars, yet when it came to be appraised it was set down as amounting in value to $6,573,874 36. It is always safe to discount the popular estimate of a millionaire's wealth at least 25 per cent.

WHEN a National Bank in New York with a capital of $500,000 can declare profits to the amount of $1,200,000 in one year, it is because it is JOHN SHERMAN'S pet, and pets generally reciprocate affection; even the brute creation yield to the great law of love, say for instance—a canary.

GOVERNOR HOYT has filled the vacancy created in the Eleventh Judicial district by the resignation of President Judge HARDING by the appointment of Judge CHARLES E. RICE. Col. WOODWARD would have probably been appointed but for the Republican pressure on the Governor.

THE Supreme Court refuses to advance the legal tender suit of BUTLER and CHITTENDEN. It will not hear constitutional cases except by a full bench, and Justice HUNT'S illness prevents that.

GRANT'S GREAT AMBITION.

"No pent up Utica contracts our powers,
But the whole boundless continent is ours."

One of the Washington gang of plunderers and toad-eaters who surrounded GRANT during his Presidency, General BEALE, when asked if General GRANT was at all excited by the grand displays made in his honor, replied, "No, it does not disturb him at all! He is utterly unmoved—cares nothing for the shows and parades given to welcome him home," or words nearly to this effect. One *might* suppose that GRANT might feel a little gratitude to those (and there are some) who have an honest but most unaccountable admiration for him, and give their time, their money and their breath for his ephemeral glory. But Gen. BEALE says this is not so.

The fact is that General GRANT is so wholly absorbed in his far-reaching schemes of ambition that he looks upon anything short of the attainment of his magnificent objects as matters of little consequence.

The Presidency has been offered him for a third term. It is the belief of his worshippers, and no doubt of himself, if he can put truth in half he hears and sees, that he can be re-elected. He knows perfectly well to-day whether he would be willing to be a candidate. His reticence on this point, under the tremendous pressure of solicitation which meets him at every turn, would be painful to any other man. If he wishes the place (and who doubts that he does?) he is not the man to be sensitive or scrupulous about the mode of obtaining it—he has given us to suppose that he would achieve it by bayonets if there were no other way. He knows that to accept a third election would be to violate the unwritten law—say rather the unwritten amendment to the Constitution, which has been unanimously sanctioned by the people from generation to generation—or say a custom which has been rendered almost sacred by a lapse of nearly one hundred years. But what cares he for this? He says no word to show his feelings or his purposes, though so loudly called upon to do so by friend and opponent.

What, then, are his desires and intentions, and if they will bear the light of day, why does he not declare them? It is to be feared that they are not such as will bear the light of day. He does not say he is not fitted to be the rival of one of the greatest engineers of the age and time, M. LESSEPS, in constructing a grand ship cannl across the continent. He thinks well of the project—GRANT does—and is not averse to taking charge of the Nicaragua scheme, so far as one can fathom him. The little circumstance that he is utterly unfit for such a place, that is, if M. LESSEPS is eminently fitted, as all people think he is—this has no effect on GRANT—his vaunted modesty does not appear. The fact is he might be able to undertake work adapted to TECUMSEH SHERMAN or PHIL SHERIDAN, but he is not therefore competent to do what Monsieur LESSEPS can do in his own profession.

Nor does his eminent incapacity for the Presidency, as proved to the nation's shame and sorrow, deter him from saying he will serve again. Why then does he not declare himself?

The answer is that he reaches further and higher in his dull dream of ambition. He sees himself the perpetual President of the United States—if the humble title of President will suffice at all—perhaps *ex officio* President of the little canal company; and he sees himself the ruler of Mexico either by a protectorate of the United States or by direct inauguration with another title than *Protector!* While in Washington City he was in constant conference with SHEPHERD, BEALE, BABCOCK (perhaps BELKNAP) and the rest of his old jolly companions, who have a great scheme to acquire mines in Mexico. That he is a partner with them there is little doubt. They have obtained their "concessions" from the Mexican Government and will be all at work by the time GRANT is re-elected. Soon after that, or as soon as it is desirable, there will be Mexican outrages on these innocent and virtuous miners, which can only be settled by the interference of "GRANT'S government" (for it will be truly his then)—and then a regular war with Mexico will follow, which will be conducted with a view to conquest, and that alone. Then you shall see the worst surviving veterans of the late Civil War rushing to the banners of their old commander! Then you will see all the whisky ringsters and all the old-time bummers that GRANT so affected in former days, of every class, color and condition of previous infamy, rallying to his standard; some for commissions, some for contracts and sutlerships, some as camp followers, but all intent on *plunder*. The issue of the invasion upon Mexico under GRANT'S auspices will not be for a moment doubtful, for there are many other elements that will join GRANT in his scheme, well knowing his ultimate purpose if, he shall not openly declare it. Among these, Orangeism will be a zealous and vindictive element. He is a favorite with this amiable class. He has thrown out a few words now and again about compulsory education, and similar topics that have pleased them. Besides they admire him because they say he resembles their "silent" King WILLIAM, who won the battle of the Boyne. It would delight them to smash the "papishes" of Mexico under a leader so much like the one from whom they take their name, and for whom they have admiration undiminished in two centuries, and unchanged by all the sanctions and benefits of more gentle rule than his ever was.

And GRANT will have money enough for any enterprise of any sort, if CHILDS and DREXEL and JAY GOULD can find it for him. And they can.

Why then, shall not GRANT easily extend his rule over Mexico, and then go after the South American Republics which will be sure most indiscreetly to offend him? Why shall he not be made ruler for life, President, King or any other title he may choose? His continental conquests must be cemented, and who but he can do it? *Great Britain* may offend him too, and then it will be *fifty-four-forty* or fight, sure enough. And there would be one of those "big wars that make ambition virtue."

Let no man say that the motto at the head of this article is not truly appropriate for the secret aspirations of GRANT? To some such progress to extended and absolute power as here sketched, his dull daily thoughts and nightly dreams most surely tend.

How else can we account for his persistent refusal to commit himself, as a candidate for President, and thus make happy the hearts of the abject parasites of high and low degree, who throng his pathway, dog his footsteps with fulsome adulation and superserviceable zeal.

JOHN BRIGHT'S panegyric on the United States, in his recent Rochdale speech, printed elsewhere in THE POST, has aroused the virtuous indignation of the English press. The London *Times* reproaches him for his inability to enumerate the achievements of the Americans "without a proportionate depreciation of everything in his own country," and charges him with indulging "to the full that strange vein of sentiment, or rather of unreflecting wonder, which seems to blind him to some of the greatest of political and social facts." The *Standard* rebukes him for ignoring the caucus system, the lobbying, the purchase of judicial decisions "in the open market," the railway corruptions, and many other scandals of American life. The *Telegraph* denounces him as "a magnificent demagogue," who "does not seem to understand the responsibilities of power," and who belongs, moreover, "to that type of purely commercial Liberals who have no sense of imperial duties, no essentially English instincts, no consciousness of England as a great historic State." The trouble is that Mr. Bright is not only too candid but too Republican for conservative England.

A LATE English paper contains the report of the liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank as to the manner in which they had fulfilled their trusts during the past year. It will be remembered that justice visited the guilty Directors, who had so shockingly mismanged the affairs of the bank with severe justice, and then turned its attention towards making an apportionment of the losses between the shareholders and the creditors. Considerable progress has been made in the latter direction. How hard this has fallen upon the shareholders may be inferred from the statement that the calls made have amounted to £2,750 upon every £100 of stock, a demand which would be understood by an American shareholder if he were called upon to pay $13,750 upon property worth $500. The calls which these shareholders—who, it must be remembered, had no share in the profits—have paid amount to $32,000,000. The creditors' claims have been satisfied to the extent of 13s. 4d. in the pound, and it is stated that a forthcoming dividend will bring the amount up to 15s. while the liquidators are confident that the remaining 5s. will come at some future day. To accomplish this, it is said, ten thousand persons have been financially ruined.

ENGINEERS in Europe and America are theorizing about how the Tay bridge was destroyed in Scotland. Mr. Edward Gilkes, one of the constructors of the bridge, told that "the present evidence indicates that some other force than the tempest acting with it destroyed the girders," and he believes that that other force was the momentum of the train. This theory has already been set forth in substance on this side of the Atlantic. Mr. Gilkes finds that the force of the wind as actually registered at Dundee was sufficient to overturn the train and that the guard rails could not prevent this, and further, that if the upper part of the carriages were thus brought in contact with the leeward girders the damage would so far destroy the unity of the fabric that the same wind would cast it all down together. This, though highly plausible, is of course pure theory, since there are no facts thus far ascertained which can bear on this point.

IT is probable that the funds of the Society of the Cincinnati will be sufficient at the date of its centenary, May 10, 1883, to complete the monument at Washington, which it was decided should be erected so far back as July 4, 1810. The fund, then raised, $3,000 has now grown to $155,000, and is said to be well invested. The Society was founded in 1783, at Newburg on the Hudson, and was meant as a foil to the discontents fostered in the revolutionary army by the ambitions of certain officers. The Society, which owed its origin to Gens. Knox and Von Steuben chiefly, made Washington its first President. It was patriotic and Republican in its principles, but was regarded with great mistrust by the States, many of which refused to charter it. There are now seven State branches of the order, foremost amongst which are those of New York and Maryland. It is sought to have the monument erected in Philadelphia's great park.

EX-GOV. JOHN T. HOFFMAN in a private letter to an Albany gentleman, quoted in the *Argus*, says that Gambetta is an admirable and most dignified presiding officer: "but," adds Mr. Hoffman, "I do not think "Old Salt himself, or the 'Baldheaded Eagle," formerly of Westchester and now of Rockland, could keep the French chamber of deputies in order. They laugh—they jeer—they clap—they cheer and sneer, and interrupt in every possible way. * * * It was, taken all in all, a poor exhibition of intellectual and oratorical power, but to me it was interesting, for it gave me a chance to see and study some of the great men we read so much about. How true is the old saying that 'Great men, like great mountains, seem smaller as you get nearer to them.'"

THE Grand Jury at New Orleans proposes to legitimatize gambling, and gives these reasons in a report made to the Court on Friday last.

This tiresome social problem yet awaits solution. It appears that the defiance of authority through which these establishments escape suppression, grows out of the impossibility of procuring evidence adequate to conviction of the persons accused. Such being the case, it might be desirable to legitimatize the calling, under the assured conviction that it cannot be wholly suppressed it should be made to contribute to the public treasury. This course is recommended, and we are confident, if sustained by public opinion, it will be successful.

The Grand Jury advises that a law be passed levying a tax of $5,000 per annum on each gambling establishment.

THE ninth general report of the Southern claims commissioners shows that since their last report they have decided 2,290 claims, of which only 553 have been allowed, amounting in all to $241,611. The aggregate sum of the claims disallowed was $8,698,460. Since the organization of the commission the total number of claims presented have been 22,298, of which 5,702 have yet to be reported upon. Of this number no evidence whatever has been filed on the part of the claimants, as required by act of Congress, with the exception of 250 cases. All of these 250 cases the commissioners say they will decide upon and be able to report to Congress by the 10th of March next, at which date the term of the commission expires.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

TEN unpublished letters by Voltaire, have just been sold in Paris for $80.

MADAME DE WITT has just completed her history of France from 1789 to 1848, the sequel to her father's (M. Guizot) history.

CHAS. H. S. WILLIAMS, the Boston lawyer who was drowned last week while skating at Concord, Mass., had his life insured for $51,000.

CHARLES DARWIN has again brought credit to English science by winning the price of twelve thousand francs offered at Turin for discoveries in the physiology of plants.

MR. J. C. FLOOD, one of the bonanza kings, gave Christmas gifts amounting to $6,000 among seven charitable associations in San Francisco. He sent $1,000 each to the Protestant, Catholic and Hebrew orphan asylums.

WILMINGTON, Delaware, had a population of 13,000 in 1850, and now the *Gazette* claims a population for that thriving city of fully 45,000. The area of the city has been increased in the same time from 2,500 to 4,500 acres. Over three thousand houses have been built during the last ten years.

LONDON *Truth*: "Men elope from vanity, wishing to prove that they are their own masters; from deficient courage when they 'hate rows;' from shame when they got entangled with girls who are much their inferiors in social station, and from cunning greed when they wish to secure heiresses."

FURS can be hired by the day in Paris. This industry flourishes principally in the quarter of Notre Dame deLorette, which abounds in brasseries, where games of chance may be indulged in, and in "lending shops," were luckless gamesters can raise money on their apparel at a moment's notice.

MARK TWAIN tells this new story of the late Artemus Ward: "Artemus once said to me, gravely, almost sadly, "Clemens. I have done too much fooling, too much trifling. I am going to write something that will live.' 'Well, what, for instance?' In the same grave way he said: *'A lie.'"*

OURAY is not understood by the army officers with whom he has been dealing for the last month or so. He put his face close to that of Lieutenant Valois recently and hissed out "Vermos si no mor i remos"—"We shall meet if we die"—and the next instant was smiling. Valois was scared.

BISHOP MCCLOSKY, of Louisville diocese, has issued a decree prescribing that, so soon as possible, parochial schools be established throughout the city and Catholic children under nine years of age must attend them. The edict causes considerable commotion in Louisville, as some 7,000 Catholic children attend the public schools.

ANOTHER evidence of the business prosperity of the country is found in the increase of the number of registered letters in the post-offices in the principal cities. The packages of registered mail matter in the New York office have risen in one year from 150 a day to over 1,000 per day,—and 3,000 registered letters were received in that city on Friday.

W. T. WALTHALL, formerly a Major-General under the Confederacy, is said to be the most likely successor of Senator Cruce in Mississippi, Messrs. Singleton and Barksdale being his chief competitors. Mr. Walthall is Senator Lamar's law partner and is an intimate friend of Jefferson Davis. J. P. Pugh is considered the probable successor of Senator Houston of Alabama.

THE open winter in many sections of the country, and the prevalence of mud instead of snow in Illinois, does not extend to the extensive pineries of Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota, where the sleighing is good and the cut of logs promises to be larger than for many years. The boom in the price of lumber has given increased activity to the market, and an unusually busy season is anticipated.

THE English *Cornhill Magazine* appears this month with a rather sensational attack on the laureate called "A New Study of Tennyson." It is from the pen of the editor, Mr. Leslie Stephens, and reflects the more credit on his impartiality because a warm friendship exists between the Stephens and the Tennysons. The poet is roundly charged with plagiarism.

WHEN Mr. James C. Flood builds a kitchen as nicely as a picture gallery, he must expect to see it noticed in newspapers. It is attached to his new house at Menlo Park, below San Francisco, and it fills one lofty story, open to the roof and ventilated there. The rest of the house is finished in the most perfect manner, having mosaic floors, marble mantles inlaid with onyx, malachite and other precious stones, and carved wood-work from native trees.

CHARLES MORGAN the steamboat millionaire, who died leaving an estate valued at $12,000,000, willed that all his property should be distributed among his heirs as the laws of New York provided. Several of the grand-children contested the will on the ground that they would not receive their pro rata share, as certain other heirs had received advances provious to the death of the deceased. On Saturday the contestants withdrew their objections to probating the will.

A PLEASANT anecdote of Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson is related by a lady in Meadville, Pennsylvania. When Mr. Emerson was traveling in Egypt with his daughter they met an Englishman who did all in his power to make it pleasant for them, and when the time came for their separation, said: "You may wonder, sir, at my having overstepped my usual reserve so far as to become so intimate with you, but it is for the sake of a countryman of yours, one bearing the same name—Emerson—Ralph Waldo Emerson. He has done me much good, and I hope some time to cross the ocean to meet him." And Mr. Emerson never told him it was he himself whom he sought.

GARCELON, of Maine, is 72 years of age, and is thus further described by one who knows and admires him: "All his life he has been the recipient of high honors in his profession, and looked up to as a man of deep erudition in matters surgical. He is thoroughly honest, a capital physician, and exceedingly kind hearted, and has hosts of friends all over the State. He is noted for his integrity, and when he is once satisfied of the right he will not be swerved from his purpose. He is to old a man to do anything that would make a blot upon such an upright life. Men hardly live so long in the world as he without their grosser nature cropping out, if such exists in them; and Garcelon has always been a man of uprightness and integrity.

FUSIONISTS WIN.

They Organize the Maine Legislature with a Quorum.

A Day of Great Excitement and Confusion in the House.

Caused by Eugene Hale, Blaine's "Little Bub."

Governor Garcelon Steps Down and Out, His Term Expiring at Midnight.

John D. Lamson, a Fusionist, Appointed His Temporary Successor.

BLAINE BRIBERY.

PORTLAND, ME., January 6.—In the press dispatch this afternoon, a letter appeared signed by Thomas B. Swan, of Minat, saying he would not act with the Fusionists. The following affidavits, which will appear in to-morrow's *Argus*, are therefore explanatory:

AUGUSTA, January 6.

I, Thomas B. Swan of Minat, hereby on oath make the following statement: On the evening of the 5th of January I was informed by a reliable person that he had been offered $1,000 byone of the agents of the Republican party to resign his position as Representative to the Legislature of Maine and not act with the Greenback or Democratic party. I therefore consulted with the leading members of the Greenback party, and informed them that I would have it hinted to said agent that my resignation could be effected with the money, and if I was offered one thousand dollars I would take it and sign the papers that they should request, and then expose their plans to defeat the will of the people by bribery. The party whom they endeavored to bribe on the evening of the 5th informed said agent that I could be purchased, and half past ten o'clock on the sixth was appointed for me to be at the Court House and sign my resignation and other papers. I went there at the time appointed, and met the said agent, whose name I now suppress. A trade was made, and said agent paid me one thousand dollars in cash. Said agent informed me that they had got three or four men to remain away from the House of Representatives, so we could not have a quorum present. I was required to copy in my own hand the papers which they had prepared, before I came to said court house for my signature. I now have the thousand dollars in my possession, and have shown it to several parties.

[Signed,] THOS. B. SWAN,

AUGUSTA, January 5, 1880.

KENNEBEC ss.

Personally appeared Thomas B. Swan, and made oath that the above affidavit by him is true, before me.

[Signed,] E. H. GOVE,
J. P. and Q. for the State

ANOTHER ONE.

AUGUSTA, January 5.

I, Thomas B. Swan, in the presence of Hon. Solon Chase and Hon E. H. Gove, make the following statement: I have this day been approached by an agent of the Republican party to resign as a Representative for money. I am going to take the money to-morrow, and thus show to the people the fraud and corruption of the Republican party. I expect to have another party also take money for the same purpose.

[Signed,] THOS. B. SWAN.

This is the true copy of the paper I now hold, and which was made and signed near midnight of January 5th and 6th by Thomas B. Swan, in the presence of Hon. Solon Chase and myself.

Witness: E. H. GOVE.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOSES HARRIMAN.

The following affidavit was made by Moses Harriman:

"I, Moses Harriman, of Kennebunk, on oath depose and say that during the evening of January 5, 1880, I learned to my satisfaction that efforts were being made by Republicans to bribe the opposition members of the House to refuse to act, and thereby prevent a quorum on Wednesday. I therefore determined to test the question and get proof if possible to lay before the public, and thwart the purposes of these who were resorting to such criminal means for the accomplishment of their ends. I managed to get in communication with parties negotiating the purchase and entered into an engagement to meet a man at the Court House in Augusta at half-past one on Tuesday, and did meet him there at the time and place appointed and there received from him $1,000 in consideration of my copying in my own hand and signing certain papers presented declaring that I should not accept a seat in the House disapproving of the action of the Governor and Council, and approving the opinion of the Judges of the Court, I was also assured that after the Republicans succeeded in getting full control of the House I should be seated, should be well provided for. He left the Court House to go after the money. Said he would be gone half an hour and would give a signal of three raps at the door. He returned in just about half an hour and gave the signal. I unlocked the door and let him in and he delivered the money. I have shown the money to several persons and now have it in my possession. I was told that the papers I signed would be published to-morrow.

(Signed) MOSES HARRIMAN.

AUGUSTA, January 6, 1880.

State of Maine, Kennebec Co. ss.

January 6, 1880.

Personally appeared, Moses Harriman, and made oath to the above statement by him. Signed before me.

[Signed] E. H. GOVE,
Justice of the Peace for the State.

We certify that Moses Harriman of Kennebunk, exhibited to us this Tuesday afternoon a package of money and requested us to count it. We did so, and made one thousand dollars, which he said he had received as set forth in this affidavit.

E. H. GOVE,
R. M. SPRINGER.

AUGUSTA, January 6, 1880.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

AUGUSTA, January 7.—The largest crowd that ever made their way to the State House began to move thitherward as early as eight o'clock this morning. The police at the capital were without badges, and had no appearance of bearing arms. There was a perfect jam in the corridors and the halls and stairways, and it was with great difficulty those allowed to enter the legislative halls pushed their way thither. There were very many vacant seats in the House as the Republicans carried out their program and kept away, few only moving about in the rear of the hall. There was no disturbance whatever. At a quarter to nine the Assistant Clerk of the House, W. E. Gibbs, called the roll for the selection of seats. The Republicans did not respond to their names, neither did the Fusionists, who have been reported as non-affiliating. As a quorum was conceded in the Senate the public interest was attracted to the proceedings in the House, the galleries of which were crowded. At ten o'clock the Senators elect were called to order by Samuel M. Lane, Secretary of the last Senate. Prayer was offered by Rev. Samuel Upjohn. The roll was called and all the members without exception responded to their name. Senator Locke of Cumberland, at once gained the floor and read a protest from the Republican members against the Senate proceeding. The Secretary refused to entertain the motion, and the message was sent to the Governor and Council, informing them the members elect of the House were present for the purpose of being qualified. The Governor and Council appeared and the oaths were administered. Senator Locke then renewed his motion, but the Secretary would not entertain it. The election of President of the Senate then began, the Republicans refusing to serve on the committees or participate in the election of officers. The Senate elected James D. Lawson President. A protest was put in by the Republican members that the election was not by legally elected members.

HALE'S VAIN ATTEMPT.

AUGUSTA, January 7.—The House proceeded to organize by electing John C. Talbot as Speaker by a vote of 72, no quorum. Hale objected and was overruled, and Talbot was conducted to the chair. Three cheers were given for Hale. W. E. Gibbs was chosen Clerk by a vote of 74. Hale again raised the point of no quorum, but was again overruled. The Republicans claim fraud in the counting of a quorum, and that the names were signed to a list of persons not present. H. Carleton Cheever was chosen Assistant Secretary by a vote of 68, and again was the point raised that no quorum voted, and again was it overruled. The question of notifying the Senate of the organization was debated, Hale taking the ground that there had been no legal organization of the House and no other body could be informed thereof. He was again overruled. The protest of members from five cities was presented by Hale, who proceeded to address the House in an impressive and telling speech, urging that the people of Maine are waiting with the most intense anxiety for the settlement of these cases, and the only way to allay the excitement prevailing is to admit these members, who are clearly elected according to the expressed decision of the Supreme Court. This course will alone propitiate the people of Maine. He moved that the House go into a Committee of the Whole and consider the cases. This Legislature ought not to take a single step until even-handed justice is done. The House refused to go into a Committee of the Whole, five voting in the affirmative, and the matter was referred to the Committee on Elections when such committee is appointed. The Farmington and other cases were also referred. Mr. Dickey remarked that the Supreme Court had nothing to do with the action of the Legislature, which drew forth a plea from Hale defending the Court and asking that the constitutional barriers be not swept away. He said that the election of officers, under the laws passed by this body as now constituted, would not be legal. At three o'clock the House adjourned.

SECRET MEETINGS.

AUGUSTA, January 7.—The principal interest at the State House to-day centered in the popular branch, the proceedings in the Senate hardly reaching a ripple of excitement. The Fusion Senators made a marked concession in voting 18 to 12 to refer the matter of counted out to a special committee to act at once. This committee probably will be named to-morrow. There were scenes in the House never before witnessed in New England. The supreme moment came when the Assistant Clerk refused to put the motion to adjourn and Mr. Hale standing upon a desk put the motion himself followed by deafening applause and the immediate withdrawal of the Republican members. The whole audience rose and there followed a tremendous storm of applause. The audience seemed to be largely on the side of the Republicans. The result of the day was really a triumph for the Fusionists but the Republicans say it will be ephermal. How amid so much excitment and intense feeling, good order could be preserved was a miracle. The Republicans held a secret caucus to-night to determine on future action at which there was a full and free interchange of opinion. It is thought the Republicans will be qualified to-morrow and participate in the legislative action. The story is stated that the Fushionists will to-morrow deprive Eugene Hale of his seat, on what ground it is not known. Governor Garcelon's term of office expires to-night at twelve o'clock. The President of the Senate, James D. Lamson, will temporarily fill the place. Garcelon is talked up for Governor, though Smith's friends insist that he should receive that office. The Fusionists held a secret meeting to-night and determined to stand to the position gained. Adjutant-General Leavitt has resigned his position and will leave for Washington to-morrow. His place will be temporarily filled by Mayor Falsom.

BLAINE'S HAND SHOWN UP.

For several days there have been rumors and charges of wholesale bribery made by Fusion leaders. They assert that their men have been approached and offered sums of money ranging from $100 to $1,000, and that influence other than pecuniary have been brought to bear on them. The defection of Sproul of Veazie, Snow of Skowhegan, and Voter of Farmington, has been attributed to undue influences of this kind. It was stated that a Biddeford man, who had a certificate of election to the House, was offered $500 last Sunday; that another man was offered ten dollars a day for forty days and $500 beside if he would remain away. The publication of the agent's name, which will be made to-morrow, perhaps, is expected to create a genuine sensation. He is understood to be a prominent Republican here and a zealous worker for Blaine. The resignation of Voter of Farmington, was effected, it is claimed, in the same way, and evidence is to be produced to show that E. J. Merrill in that town, transacted the business and telegraphed Senator Blaine that he had secured his man. The Republicans will claim that they used the money to disqualify the men from acting in the House.

TOO THIN.

BOSTON, January 7.—Despatches received here to-night trom Augusta, in relation to the affidavits published this morning declaring that money was paid the Democratic members of the Legislature to prevent a quorum from appearing, assert that the affidavits thus far are entirely unsupposed by evidence, and the Republicans challenge the opposition to produce the names.

CONFUSION IN THE HOUSE.

BOSTON, January 7.—An Augusta special to the *Herald* says the scene in the House of Representatives this forenoon was simply disgraceful. Mr. Hale was a gentleman and acted like one, and he must have been ashamed of his friends. The repetition of the oath after the Governor was drowned by hisses and groans of a mob. The Fusionists put things through regardless of Parliamentary law. The scene was without precedent in New England. The Fusionists must now stick and the Republicans go to the Supreme Court. It was impossible to preserve order in the House, and a row would have resulted if an attempt to expel disorderly persons had been made.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

BOSTON, January 7.—The Legislature organized to-day. Senator R. R. Bishop was unanimously chosen President of the Senate, and C. J. Noyes (Republican) on the fourth ballot Speaker of the House.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

Gen. Garfield Nominated by the Republican Caucus by Acclamation.

COLUMBUS, January 6.—The Republican Senatorial caucus was held to-night, and General James A. Garfield was nominated for United States Senator by acclamation. Major Townsend of Athens, presented Garfield's name, which was seconded by Peter Stryker of Cincinnati, who withdrew the name of Stanley Matthews in favor of Garfield. Benj. Eggleston of Cincinnati, withdrew the name of Alphonso Taft, and ex-Governor Wm. Dennison sent a note to the caucus withdrawing his own name. General Garfield is in Cleveland,

WAR WHOOPS.

Russia's Military Movements Causing Excitement in Europe.

Sarcastic Allusions by a German Official Organ.

The Peace of Europe Threatened by Russia Only.

Condition of Affairs in Ireland Becoming Alarming.

IRELAND'S DISTRESS.

THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS GROWING ALARMING.

DUBLIN, January 7.—The condition of affairs among the people daily grows more alarming, and increased precautions are being taken to guard against trouble. Detachments of police and military are being distributed over the disturbed districts and every movement of the leading agitators is being watched by Government spies and detectives. In the Galway district the feeling among the people is very bitter against the landlords whose action in serving writs of ejectment on the tenantry precipitated the recent troubles. Still the general sentiment is condemnatory of the tearing up of the writs, as it is thought that such conduct will have a bad effect. In the counties of Cork and Mayo, numerous writs have been issued against tenants who are in arrears, but it is asserted the officers are afraid to serve them for fear of violence. Recent estimates place the number of paupers in all the counties at about 400,000, or about 8 per cent. of the population, while fully double that number will need assistance to prevent being forced into the workhouse and charitable institutions. These estimates also give the ratable nature of the property in the country at £13,700,000, being an increase of £50,000 over the figures for 1878. The figures give the decrease in the consumption of whisky during the year, as compared with that of last year, of 500,000 gallons, and of beer, of 84,000 barrels.

QUEENSTOWN, January 7.—The Irish *Times* states that the Government has determined to use £250,000 of the church surplus as a fund to be loaned at an exceptionally low rate of interest to the landlords and to local bodies, for expenditure in the construction of permanent works, in order to provide labor for unskilled workmen, said loans to be repaid in thirty-five years.

GERMANY.

PEACE OF EUROPE THREATENED BY RUSSIA ONLY.

The Cologne *Gazette*, in a long article referring to the speech of Prince Hohenlohe, German Ambassador at Paris, on the occasion of President Grevy's reception of the diplomatic corps on New Year's day, declares the peace of Europe is threatened by Russia only, and that Germany and Austria are determined to hold Russia in check. The article is remarkable for its threatening tone toward France and its hostility to Russia. It declares Bismarck only authorized Hohenlohe's speech in which he expressed the cordial sentiments of Germany toward France. It says:

"Even after De Freycinet the French Premier, in reply to Prince Bismarck's inquiry, had given a satisfactory statement, of his foreign policy, and adds that no Ministry in France can last long if Bismarck opposes it. To such a purpose, heaven be thanked, we possess the requisite material, force and mental power which stands at the head of it. No State can stand on good terms with Germany which enters into political intimacy with Russia. After his explanation, De Freycinet, like his predecessor, will prudently regard any too close connection with Russia as dangerous, and will decline to play with fire. And therefore, and so long as he is all right with Prince Bismarck he may for the rest be in his political ideas a Jacobin or not. At home the French may manage their affairs as they like, only they must not threaten us, or the peace of Europe; which, for the moment, is the same thing. They must not by any attitude of their's encourage Russia to enter into new adventures. This is what Prince Bismarck has let Paris know, and that he is assured of a satisfactory correspondent attitude on the part of De Freycinet in reference to Russia, is a fact that he has caused to be declared to the world in Paris on New Year's day, in the form of a testimonial of confidence in the new French Cabinet. This explanation accordingly is in an eminent degree a message intimating the continuance of the peace of Europe.

RUSSIA.

HER MILITARY PREPARATIONS EXCITING ATTENTION THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

LONDON, January 7.—The detailed reports of Russian military preparations, which come from various points on the Austrian and German frontiers, are beginning to excite attention throughout Europe. A pamphlet has just been issued, wherein the frontier defenses of Germany and Russia are elaborately discussed, and the respective advantages of the different plans of invasion on either side canvassed. The author is evidently a German military man, and the appearance of such a pamphlet under the present circumstances is regarded in Berlin as highly significant. The writer expresses the belief that Germany's eastern frontiers are sufficiently defended, and that the German forces can be easily and quickly mobilized and thrown upon the important points in sufficient strength, even on the shortest notice, to hold the Russians at bay on the frontier until measures of resistance in the interior can be thoroughly organized.

The police force of this and other cities in Russia is undergoing a reorganziation, owing to the fact that Nihilism has rendered it almost useless. Numbers of officers, suspected of complicity in Nihilist plots, have been arrested.

The Duchess of Edinburgh has been summoned to the bedside of her mother, the Czarina, who is not expected to live.

ITALY.

DUELS GROWING OUT OF THE RECENT INSULT.

ROME, January 7.—Signor Imbriania, Vice President of the Italia Irredenta Committee, has challenged Menotti Garibaldi on account of his letter in a Roman newspaper on the 4th inst., in which Menotti denied the assertions of the pamphlet of Signor Imbriana to the effect that the Ministry were in secret sympathy with the Italia Irredenta, and had acted from politic motives in seizing the flag displayed at the funeral of General Avezzana. Other duels are growing out of this matter.

SPAIN.

TWO AMERICANS INSULTED AT VENEZUELA.

HAVANA, January 8.—Dr. Gabor Naphigyi, an American citizen, who received extensive concessions from the Government of Venezuela, was insulted, together with the American Consul at Laguayra, by the authorities in Barcelona. They both sailed for St. Thomas in an American schooner. It is reported that before they left an attempt was made to take them forcibly from the schooner.

CABLE SPARKS.

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN has been retained for the claimant in the Tichborne case.

A FIRE broke out at Amsterdam, in the sugar refinery of Benker & Hulshaff, last night, and was at latest accounts raging with great violence.

THE Irish rent agitation has entered a new phase, and has extended from rural to urban localities. A movement is afoot to agitate for the remission or reduction of rents on the part of poorer householders and tenants in Dublin and other large cities.

SHOCKING STORY.

Diabolical Treatment by the Red Devils of the Women Captured.

ALAMOGA, COL., January 5.—The excitement prevailing over the Ute troubles in Colorado have been somewhat increased by a letter published recently from Mrs. N. C. Meeker, disclosing the fact that each and all of the women who were held as captives after the massacre at White river suffered the violation of their persons through fear of worse treatment at the hands of the red devils.

The evidence was given to the Commission by the women in their examination on their release from captivity, while in the Gunnison country. It was first distinctly understood by them that this evidence of their mistreatment should be used only by the Commission in their efforts to establish the guilt of the Indians who had perpetrated the outrage. Each and all of the captives begged that this phase of their horrible misfortune should not be given to the public. It seems to have been, in their situation as captives, a choice between death or submitting to the hellish desires of their captors. The examination further discloses that they were permitted, as the last alternative, with the exception of Mrs. Meeker, to choose among the chiefs, who should cohabit with them during the terrible suspense which their captivity must have been, following the massacre at the agency.

This evidence was confided to the Commission, among whose records it has lain dormant awaiting the tardy channels of justice from the Department of the Interior until the horrible suspicion was verified by the appearance in print of Mrs. Meeker's letter. The Indians in speaking of the ravishing of the women subsequently, seemed to regard the act as in perfect keeping with the style of warfare in which they are fond of indulging.

It is known that Perounnes took Josphine Meeker, and came very near having a personal encounter with Douglas concerning his selection. An Uncompaghre Ute next took Mrs. Price, who was afterward turned over to Johnson. Douglass says that no one took Mrs. Meeker, as she was too old, and he thought she ought not to be running around loose, without being cared for, so he took her.

UNCLE SAM TALKS.

He Gives an Opinion on the Grant Third Term Scheme.

Urges All Lovers of the Republic to Unite Against It.

NEW YORK, January 6.—The *Sun* of this morning says: "Mr. Tilden does not hesitate always. He has very positive convictions about the danger of a third term, and speaks like a patriot when he said, 'It is the duty of every sincere lover of republican institutions to do his utmost to prevent the re-election of General Grant. For my part, I will do everything I can to secure the election of the man who may be agreed upon by the opponents of the third term conspiracy as the best candidate to unite the conservative elements of all parties. If a third term can be conferred upon Grant, a fourth and fifth will be. In short, Grant's installment in the White House in 1881 means the Empire.'"

THE ELECTRIC BATTLE.

The American Union Co. Secures the Right of Way Over the P. R. R.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—It was reported yesterday that the Pennsylvania railroad has given notice to the Western Union Telegraph Company that the character of their special and general contracts as to right of way will have to be changed by February 15. This report took a more definite shape, when it was understood upon the best authority that the principal provision of the formation of the Texas Improvement Company for the extension of the Texas Pacific railroad from Fort Worth to El Pago, was that the American Union Telegraph Company should have special privileges over the Pennsylvania railroad and its connections. It was reported yesterday that President Scott had signed an agreement with Jay Gould by which it was stipulated that all such facilities practicable be granted to the American Union Telegraph Company. It is said to be further agreed that all general contracts with the Western Union Telegraph Company are to be abrogated, and that Mr. Gould further stipulated that all special contracts with the Western Union shall be modified, or if such modification is refused, annulled. The American Union Telegraph Company agree on its part to fully equip with telegraph wires the main stem of the Pennsylvania road by February 1, 1880, and all its branches by April 1, 1880. The officers and some of the principal stockholders of the American Union Telegraph Company confirmed the report last evening, but did not wish to give the details at present. It is understood that there are at present thirty-four contracts between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Pennsylvania railroad.

AROUND ABOUT US.

Notes of Interest From Neighboring Towns.

SAMUEL WILSON, a boy who lived at Uniontown, fell under a train on Friday, at Fairchance furnace and was instantly killed.

THE Westmoreland county farmers will plant about 500 acres in tobacco this year, last year's experiment with the plant having proven successful.

MICHAEL W. WELSH was dangerously stabbed by William Reed in a drunken row at Irwin, the other night. Reed was arrested and committed to jail.

SHERIFF GRIFFITH of Cambria county, has appointed D. H. Kinkead as Deputy Sheriff and Evan Griffith as Jailer. Frank Gurley has been appointed Mercantile Appraiser of Cambria county.

A W. BENNETT, a brakeman on the A. & G. W. railway, aged about twenty-five years, fell between the cars, six miles east of Cory, on Saturday, and was instantly killed. The deceased was single.

D. R. ANDERSON, member of the last Legislature from Bedford county, died on Saturday in his forty-eighth year. The deceased was a Democrat. He had long been suffering from consumption.

CONGRESSIONAL candidates are looming up already in the Venango district. There are three now in the field: P. R. Grey, C.W. Mackey and Hon. J. H. Osmer, the present member from that district.

A TEN-YEAR old son of Tyrone Landrum, colored, while getting on a freight train at New Castle, on Saturday, fell under the wheels and was instantly killed. He was horribly mangled.

CAPITAL NEWS.

How the Census Districts of Pennsylvania will be Supervised.

Facts and Figures from Headquarters Regarding the Troublesome Utes.

Washington Overrun with the Rag-Tag and Bob Tail of the Greenbackers.

A NICE CROWD.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—Some of the better class of Greenbackers in Congress, such as Weaver, Gillette, Forsythe and Stevenson, do not relish the crowd that is gathering here to compose the Convention of the Greenback-Labor party, and are now reflecting over the situation. An invitation was sent out by the Greenback Committee to all political organizations who did not sympathize with the Republican or Democratic party, to send delegates to meet them, and to arrange for a grand Union Convention early in the spring to nominate a Presidential candidate, the plan being to unite and harmonize everything in a third party movement. This generous invitation has brought here all the rag-tag and bob-tail in the country, and there is likely to be some sport when the meeting is held on Thursday. The Greenbackers, Labor Reformers and Eight-hour Associations, Dennis Kearney, Free-lovers, Woman Suffragists, "Free-speech" crowd (who want the repeal of laws against circulating obscene literature), and every sort of "reformer" is on hand, so that the organization of the new third party must be broad enough to embrace every form of political and social disaffection. Stevenson, Weaver and others don't like this crowd, but will have to keep out entirely, or swallow them all. General Butler has been expected to become the leader in this movement, which was to make him President, but it is very probable that his legal engagements will prevent his attendance when he discovers who his colleagues will be. Solon Chase has written down from Maine, asking that the meeting be postponed until after the troubles up there are settled, as he wants to hitch up "them steers" with the "wild ass of the prairies," and get ready for political plowing next fall.

HOW THE CENSUS DISTRICTS OF PENNSYLVANIA WILL BE SUPERVISED.

It is now practically settled that four out of the ten districts of Supervisors of the Census in Pennsylvania will be given to the Democrats, and the appointments will be made at the suggestion of Senator Wallace. The remaining six districts will be given to the Republicans, and the department will defer to the wishes of Senator Cameron in the selections. It is now understood that the districts of the Supervisors which will be placed at the disposal of Senator Wallace will be the Fourth, composed of the counties of Bucks, Carbon, Lehigh, Montgomery and Northampton, represented by Messrs. Gottschalk and Bachman; the Seventh, which includes counties represented by Messrs. Coffroth and Wise, and the Tenth, represented by Messrs. White, Osmer and Dick.

Senator Wallace, who resides in the Seventh district, has decided to name J. Simpson Africa, and he will be appointed, provided he is not a candidate for Congressional nomination, in which event it is probable the department will decline to name him, as it does not desire to appoint any one to office who is likely to use the position for political purposes. Representative Beltzhoover, though a Democrat, was strongly pressing the nomination of Professor Trickett, and the editor of the *Herald*; coming in conflict with Senator Wallace's wishes, he abandoned the contest. There was a strong effort made to bring the Third district, consisting of Berks, Dauphin, Lebanon, Northumberland and Schuylkill, in the Democratic list, as three of the counties are Democratic; but it is understood that a Republican will be appointed. In this district the contest seems to be between Mr. Howell of Reading and a Mr. Long. General Harry White has been urging the appointment of Colonel Daniel Porter of his district, but his success is extremely doubtful. Mr. Murdoch of Washington county, is most strongly supported for the Ninth district, consisting of Allegheny, Beaver, Lawrence and Washington counties. In Philadelphia county the candidates are so numerous and the contest so lively that no selection has yet been made.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The bill introduced by Representative Hill to-day, to abolish the Court of Claims and enlarge the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court, provides for the repeal of limitation whereby suits may be brought in the Court of Claims, and fixes the time within which suits may be brought in the Circuit Court at six years from the passage of this act. It gives the Circuit Court jurisdiction over all cases heretofore required to be brought in the Court of Claims, and provides for appeal to the Supreme Court.

THE INGALLS CASE.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day resumed consideration of the Ingalls case. E. L. Smith, the Western Union Telegraph Manager at Topeka, in accordance with instructions from the company's officials, surrendered the dispatches called for in the order as modified by the Committee at the last meeting. Mr. Thompson, the company's counsel, filed a protest against the right of the Committee to any dispatches, and particularly such as are not shown to be material to the subject under investigation. The Committee announced that they had adopted a resolution for guidance in calling for the telegraphic correspondence.

IMPORT DUTY ON IRON ORE.

Representative Covert to-day introduced a bill providing that on and after its passage no import duty shall be levied and collected upon iron ore and that the import duty on scrap iron of all kinds shall be three dollars per ton, and upon lead ore one-fourth of one per cent. per pound.

UTE INDIAN AFFAIRS.

It appears from the documents transmitted by the President to the Senate today, in response to the resolution requesting him to furnish information, that the receipts and disbursements under the agreement made between the United States and the Ute Indians in September, 1873, ratified in April, 1874, have been as follows: Receipts to July 1st, 1879, $129,315; expenses for supplies, implements, traveling expenses of delegations, etc., $65,289; leaving an unexpended balance of $64,025. During the same period there has been expended for the support of the Utes from the annual appropriations made in accordance with the treaty of 1868 $381,003, which exceeds the requirements of the treaty. The agreement referred to sets apart as perpetual trust for the Utes a sum of money or bonds sufficient to produce $25,000 annually, to be disbursed or invested at the discretion of the President. In explaining the administration of this fund the Commissioner of Indian Affairs says it has been apparent for some time past that the Ute Indians would either have to settle down or change their location to avoid contact with the increasing white mining population of Colorado. Only a very few of them have shown any inclination to work at agriculture where they are. Under such circumstances the treaty funds have not been invested, as there was reasonable expectation that early action would be taken looking to the permanent settlement of the Utes where their support by agriculture would be possible, and consequently the money to their credit in the Treasury would be needed for their comfortable settlement in their new homes and to furnish the necessary implements, stock, &c.

The joint resolution introduced by Representative Belford to-day authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to pay out of the Indian annuity fund to Mrs. N. C. Meeker the sum of $5,000, to the heir of Frank Dresser $5,000, to the widow of William H. Post $10,000, and to Mamie J. Elliott $5,000, for injuries sustained by them at the hands of the Ute Indians in Colorado

FORCING JUDGE HUNT TO RESIGN.

The decision of the Supreme Court on the motion to advance the legal-tender cause, based, as it was, on the ground that the Court is indisposed to hear argument on constitutional questions until there is a full bench, corroborates the opinion here that every effort is making to force Justice Hunt to resign. All reports of his intended resignation have come from members of the administration and from members of the Court. A very strong pressure has been brought to bear upon him to make a vacancy for the administration to fill. This is not the first time that constitutional questions have gone over owing to his illness, and the Court has before made the same announcement as that made yesterday in the legal-tender case.

Railroad Consolidation.

PHILADELPHIA, January 7.—About forty or fifty stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo Railroad Company held an informal meeting to-day, and discussed the following proposition submitted by the President: The Pittsburgh, Chautauqua Lake and Buffalo Railway Company (running from Brockton to Corry, Pa., where it connects with the Lake Shore) offers the Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo road $125,000 in cash to take their (P., C. L. & B.) road and merge it into the Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo, the Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo Company to issue 30,000 shares of stock and assume control of the Pittsburgh, Chautauqua Lake and Buffalo railway. The stockholders gave their assent to the proposition, and final action will be taken at another meeting.

THE use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer will keep the hair from falling out.

Lotteries Growing in Favor.

At the recent Fair of the 7th Regiment of New York in their armory, a large sum was raised for the Armory Fund by the different lotteries conducted with much skill by the managers of the Fair. Schemes of chance are growing more and more in favor as the numerous church lotteries show, and still more abundantly by the remarkable success of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, whose prizes distributed monthly have rewarded buyers of its tickets in almost every town in the country.

The next regular drawing takes place on the 13th January. Particulars are given in part in the advertisement of the Company in this paper, and all information may be obtained by addressing M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., or New York.

To the Consumptive.—WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the Phosphate of Lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be shown to those who desire to see them. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

ONE DOLLAR

Will buy a bottle of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, the best medicine in the world for Coughs or Diseases of the Lungs.

DR. KEYSER, 240 PENN AVENUE.
no24:d&W

MARRIED.

STEWART—TREVOR—On Tuesday, December 30, at the Second Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Charles Wadsworth, WILLIAM S. STEWART to SARAH A., daughter of the late John B. Trevor, all of this city.

DIED.

KENNA—On Tuesday morning, December 30, 1879, EDWARD KENNA, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

KREHAN—On Wednesday, December 31, 1879, E. G. KREHAN, in the forty-fifth year of his age.

FITZGERALD—On Friday morning, January 2, 1880, SUSANNA, wife of Richard Fitzgerald, in the seventy-first year of her age.

MARTIN—On Sunday, January 4, 1880, at 7:30 P. M., PATRICK MARTIN, in his fifty-second year.

HARTUPEE—On Sunday morning, January 4, 1880, MRS. ISABELLA HARTUPEE, in the eighty-first year of her age.

SMITH—Sunday morning, January 4, 1880, WM. HENRY SMITH, in the thirty-fourth year of his age.

ARTHURS—Of consumption, Sunday, January 4, 1880, at 5 o'clock A. M., ADDISON C. ARTHURS, in his thirty-fifth year, eldest son of John L. Arthurs.

CARSON—On Sunday, January 4, 1880, at 3 o'clock P. M., MRS. MARY A. CARSON, in the seventy-first year of her age.

DALY—On Monday, January 5, 1880, ELLEN DALY, in the forty-seventh year of her age.

KEALLY—On Monday morning, January 5, 1880, at 11 o'clock, CHARLES KEALLY, Sr., aged sixty-five years.

DOMEN—On Tuesday, December 30, 1879, GEORGE DOMEN, at his residence, Spruce alley, near Ninth.

HAGGERTY—On Wednesday, January 1, 1880, EMMA LEWIS, youngest daughter of Kate and James Haggerty.

OLD TEA HOUSE.

TEAS, A SPECIALTY.

FLOUR FOR THE WORKINGMEN!!

AMBER MILLS,

$6.75 Per Bbl.---$1.70 Per Sack.

Made from Best Ohio Winter Wheat.

Easily Baked---Large White Loaves.

EVERY BARREL GUARANTEED.

WOMAN'S FRIEND,

Ohio Winter Wheat---Quality Fair,

$6.00 Per Bbl.---$1.50 Per Sack.

Retail House with Wholesale Prices

J. R. JENKINS.

28 FIFTH AVENUE.

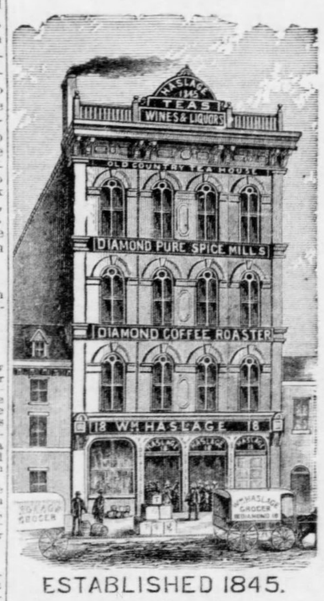
eod

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

The Stomach is Strengthened,

The liver regulated, the bowels put in proper order, the blood enriched and purified, and the nervous system rendered tranquil and vigorous by this inestimable family medicine and safeguard against disease, which is, moreover, a most agreeable and effective appetizer, and a cordial peculiarly adapted to the wants of the aged and infirm.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.
jal:MWF-1m



ESTABLISHED 1845.

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I hereby return my sincere thanks to my numerous friends and customers, who during the past year have favored me so generously with their patronage, and I can assure you that at the commencement of this new year I am better prepared than ever to offer extraordinary inducements to my large and daily increasing army of purchasers both in the city and country, with largely increased facilities for direct importation and for taking advantage of the markets by purchasing largely and exclusively for cash direct from the manufacturers.

My stock of Fine Family Groceries are larger and more complete than ever before—all new and fresh—not a particle of old stock in the concern.

I have made extensive arrangements with Tea importers and merchants in China, Japan and London for my supplies of Old Country, China and Japan Teas for 1880 by direct importation, and will be receiving this month a large cargo of the choicest brands Moening Congou, Kaison Congou, Assam Souchong, English Caper, Orange Pekoe and finest Formosa Oolong direct from China via London and San Francisco. These Teas are the finest imported into the country and will be sold at exceedingly low prices, quality considered.

I have on hand a large lot of the celebrated Silver Leaf Japan Tea (new season's), that has made a world-wide reputation for itself; the finest Tea in the market, sold at the old price—only 80c per pound—superior to Teas sold elsewhere for $1 00.

I would also highly recommend our Yama Sero Japan, very fine draw, splendid body, and will compare with Teas sold by other houses at 80c; only 60c ₩ lb. Give it a trial.

This is headquarters for Old Country Teas, which I import direct from London, duty and charges paid in Pittsburgh. I wish to inform my customers, especially English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh, that the Old Country Tea House is the only place in Pittsburgh or Allegheny where you can get the genuine Old Country Teas same as used in London, Liverpool, Belfast, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Derry, Cork, Galway, &c., no matter what any house may represent. A great many houses say they have Old Country Teas, but you may depend on it, they are only trying to make a sale and make you believe what is not so. I wish you also to bear in mind we have no agents outside selling Teas. A great many agents say they are selling Old Country Teas for me in order to make a sale, and give you miserable stuff, thereby damaging the reputation of this house and the Old Country Teas. No packages of Teas were ever sent out from this house without our name and cut of Old Country Tea House on each package. None other is genuine.

To parties buying Teas to sell again, I wish you to give me a call, as I am prepared to sell you Teas cheaper than any wholesale house in the city—no exceptions. You can get it in any shape you desire in 1, 3 papers, caddy or chest at the very lowest New York wholesale prices. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

Private families living at a distance from the city can have their Teas at a trifling expense, and do away with this thing of getting your Teas from some little country grocery where you are compelled to pay the highest prices. We have beautiful tin-foil lined caddies of 5, 10, 15 and 20 lbs, which we can ship to any address on receipt of order.

☞ Glassware, Fancy Vases, Queensware, Teapots, &c., given to Tea customers.

GROCERIES.

My stock of Fine Groceries is of the finest and best quality—no old stock—and consists of every article kept in a first-class grocery. I would call special attention to the celebrated Old Country Baking Powder, my own manufacture, made by a genuine English receipe; warranted superior to all others and highly spoken of by all who give it a trial; sold as low as common Baking Powder.

I am also in receipt of large invoices of Imported Wines and Liquors, &c., in bond and direct from the most famous vineries and distillers of the Old World, which for purity and excellence cannot be surpassed. Among the many I may mention Bontelleau & Sons' Pure French Cognac Brandy for medical purposes. I have a large stock of Domestic Champagne of superior quality, said by connoisseurs to be equal to many brands of the imported article.

To parties living in the country I would say, you can purchase your goods without ever being at the expense of a trip to the city, by sending your order accompanied by Postoffice order or registered letter for amount of bill. We prepay freight and all charges on bills of groceries amounting to fifty dollars ($50), and upwards, shipped on direct lines of railroad and within 30 miles of Pittsburgh. We pay the greatest attention possible to orders sent by mail, pack and ship with despatch.

I would advise the public generally to get one of my New Catalogues and Price List, in book form, published 1st of every month, containing a complete list of every article in stock, with prices attached. Send your address and one will be mailed to you at once.

A Prosperous and Happy New Year to All

WM. HASLAGE,
OLD COUNTRY TEA HOUSE,
18 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REMOVAL.

The Dr. Quincy A. Scott Dental Offices

REMOVED TO THE OLD STAND,
278 Penn

SUBJECTS OF TAXATION.

Auditor General Schell's Instructions to Assessors.

How Corporations are to be Taxed and How Occupations.

Auditor Schell in answer to many inquiries by County Commissioners and Assessors has sent out a circular to the former giving certain instructions in regard to the construction of the tax laws. In doing so, however, General Schell announces that the department disclaims any authority to interfere in the assessment of county taxes except in so far as the property may be liable for State taxes. Following are the instructions:

First. "Public corporations are those which are exclusively instruments of the public interests."

Second. The public works of corporations are public highways, such as railroads, canals, turnpike bridges, gas (and probably water) companies. In these cases it is held "that the line of road and ground thereby occupied, and the buildings immediately necessary for its enjoyment, not merely useful or convenient, were exempt, whilst all other property though erected for convenience of the company, and to promote its trade and business, was subject to taxation."

Third. The limit of necessary appurtenances is that the property to be exempted from taxation must be "*immediately necessary for the enjoyment of its franchises,*" and this property must be appurtenant to some one of the public highways, otherwise it is not exempted at all.

Fourth. "Private corporations are those which are created wholly or in part for purposes of private emolument."

Fifth. A private purpose is that in which the public has no immediate interest whatever.

Sixth. Furnaces, tenant houses, machinery, engine house, boiler house, coal washer, coke ovens, railroad cars, mules, although necessary for the operation of the company, are taxable. The acts of 1834 and 1844 require the assessment of "all houses, lands, lots of ground, ground rents, mills, manufactories of all descriptions, all forges, furnaces, &c." "The Supreme Court has never yet decided that the houses, lands, and goods belonging to a corporation are exempted from the payment of taxes merely because they were purchased with the capital stock on which it is obliged to pay a tax to the Commonwealth. In every case there has been something in the nature of the corporation, or the character of the business, which showed that it was improper that the particular article should be taxed.

Seventh. All real estate should be taxed in the name of the owner.

Eighth. It is the duty of the assessors to value real estate at what "it will sell for if sold singly and separately at a *bona fide* sale after full public notice." This valuation cannot be reduced for the purpose of reducing the aggregate amount of county taxes. The proper plan to accomplish this result would be to reduce the number of mills.

Ninth. Mortgages, bonds, &c., are taxable under the act of 1879, "at the rate of four mills on every dollar of the value thereof."

Tenth. Mortgages, bonds, &c., are taxable for State purposes alone, whether given for purchase money of real estate, or for any other purpose.

Eleventh. All obligations given to banks and bankers for money loaned by them as such are not taxable.

Twelfth. Agreements and accounts not bearing interest are not taxable.

Thirteenth. Notes taken by merchants and others to close open accounts are taxable.

Fourteenth. If a taxable neglects or refuses to make a report of moneys, &c., at interest, he is liable to be sued for the penalty of $100, by any informer. An estimate of the amount of money at interest which the delinquent may have, will not save him from the payment of the penalty.

Fifteenth. Rents cannot be taxed with income from trades, occupations, &c.

Sixteenth. Trades, occupations, &c., are only taxable for county purposes, and farmers are specially exempted.

Eighteenth. The following legal definitions are given in explanation of the law fixing trades, offices, &c.: "*Occupation*"—a trade, business or mystery, as the occupation of a printer. "*Trade*"—dealing in a particular business, as trade of a carpenter. "*Profession*"—the term is especially applicable to persons who teach or practice in law, physics or divinity. A man who does work as a day laborer cannot be said to have an "occupation" in its legal sense, therefore his business is not taxable as an occupation. The exception of farmers in the law excludes all other exceptions.

Nineteenth. The law clearly indicates that these offices, trades, &c., shall be assessed at their actual value. The act of 1842 P. L. 445, requires the assessors "to rate all offices, trades, &c., at whatever they shall believe to be the actual yearly income arising therefrom."

Twentieth. The office is to be taxed where the officer resides. – *2 Rawle, p. 45.*

Twenty-first. Assessors have nothing to do with bank stock, or the net income of private bankers. The taxes on these are arranged at this office.

AROUND ABOUT US.

Notes of Interest from Neighboring Towns.

GEORGE WISECARVER, Esq., of Greene county, is wintering about 2,000 sheep the present season.

THE Beaver river is on a high and still rising. Travel on the roads about New Brighton is nearly closed.

HON. WM. L. SCOTT of Erie, has donated $10,800 to the Home for the Friendless and the St. Joseph Asylum of that city.

A BRADFORD oil operator has ordered a $4,000 pair of diamond ear-rings for his better half. Who says there's nothing in oil?

DIPHTHERIA has broken out again at New Brighton. Several children have died there recently, and others are afflicted with the disease.

BETWEEN $40,000 and $50,000 were paid out Tuesday in Uniontown on the recent purchases of coal property by B. F. Ruff, Esq., of Pittsburgh.

THE Oil City *Derrick* pays a nice compliment to Prof. Sleeth of the Pittsburgh High School, who gave dramatic readings there on Tuesday night.

MRS. NANCY ORR, wife of S. C. Orr, Esq., of Morgan township, Greene county, died at her home on Christmas in the seventy-third year of her age.

THE Waynesburg *Messenger* says that Fred. Illig, the Greene county peddler who was brutally beaten by robbers on Carson street, this city, the other night, is rapidly recovering.

THE early mail from this city to Washington has been transferred from the Pittsburgh Southern to the Chartiers railway, and it will hereafter reach Washington at 8 o'clock in the morning.

DURING a hearing at Alderman Blake's office in Altoona the other day, Thomas Duke picked up a chair and broke it over the head of his wife, simply because she made fun of him. The woman was only slightly injured.

DIPHTHERIA is raging in Johnstown and surrounding boroughs. In Cambria borough almost one hundred children have passed away. In one instance a mother and four children were carried off; in another five children; in another seven children.

W. H. SMITH of Cross Cut, has been recommended for the West Point cadetship entitled to the Beaver-Lawrence district. V. M. Brown of Moravia is named as alternate. The competitive examination was held at New Brighton last week.

THE Venango *Citizen* says the producers of second sand oil are considering the question of erecting a refinery on the co-operative plan. Their oil is of great value for lubricating purposes in its crude state, and by proper treatment will yield sixty per cent. of the best quality of lubricating oil.

THE Washington County Veterans' Association will meet at Washington on January 8. Prof. W. H. G. Adney, of Washington and Jefferson College, who was Lieutenant Colonel of an Ohio regiment during the war, will deliver the annual address. The members will enjoy a grand banquet.

THE grinders in the ax factory at New Brighton have been on a strike for over a week. They wanted a slight advance, which their employers refused to give. If the demand is not acceded to, or their places supplied by others, the men of the other departments will in a short time be thrown idle in consequence.

WORD has been received at Fremont, Ohio, that the unknown man who was murdered near that place in May, 1878, was the husband of Tennie Cotterecker of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pa. A description of the man was published, and Mrs. Cotterecker sent for a photograph of the dead man and a description of him, and she then recognized him positively as her husband.

THE annual report of the State Lunatic Asylum has just been issued, showing that the receipts last year were $99,578 68 and the expenses $89,672 49, leaving a balance of $16,006 19 on September 30th. During the year 147 patients were admitted and the same number was discharged. On September 30th there were 212 males and 214 females in the asylum. Three patients died last year.

SWINDLING RAILROADERS.

A Bradford correspondent of the Oil City *Derrick* says: "There is a rumor on the street to the effect that a number of conductors and at least one ticket agent on the Atlantic & Great Western road have been caught in a swindle upon the railroad company. That injustice may be done to no one, no names will be mentioned until the report is verified from an official source.

THE NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.

Says the New Castle *Paragraph*: Mr. G. P. Baldwin, Superintendent of construction of the American Union Telegraph Company, is in town with his men putting up poles from this place to Harmony. The poles from Harmony to Pittsburgh are already set, and Mr. Baldwin expects to have connection between Cleveland and Pittsburgh, via New Castle, in a few days. Two separate lines will be erected from Warren, O., to Pittsburgh, so that in case of storms or other accidents to the wires communication may not be entirely cut off.

Guilty of Wrong.

Some people have a fashion of confusing excellent remedies with the large mass of "patent medicines," and in this they are guilty of a wrong. There are some advertised remedies fully worth all that is asked for them, and one at least we know of—Hop Bitters. The writer has had occasion to use the Bitters in just such a climate as we have most of the year in Bay City, and has always found them to be first class and reliable, doing all that is claimed for them.—*Tribune.* 1

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, have felt his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human sufferings, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. W. SIXBY, *159 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

oc4:13tWcow

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP!

50 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

Pronounced by all to be the most **Pleasant** and **efficacious** remedy now in use, for the **cure of coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness,** tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, etc. **Over a million bottles sold within the last few years.** It gives relief wherever used, and has the power to impart health that **cannot** be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all Druggists at **25** cents per bottle.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS are also highly recommended for curing liver complaint, constipation, sick-headaches, fever and ague, and all diseases of the stomach and liver. Sold by all Druggists at **25** cents per box.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
oc4:1yW Pittsburgh, Pa.

$10 TO $1,000 INVESTED IN Wall Street Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 7 Wall St., N. Y. oc14:tTS8:WIy

$66 A WEEK in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. my24:1yW

MEDICAL.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE ONLY MEDICINE

That Acts at the Same Time on

THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS.

These great organs are the natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect; if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow with

TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles, or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Sediment in the Urine, Milky or Ropy Urine; or Rheumatic Pains and Aches,

are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT

will restore the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished. Neglect them and you will live but to suffer.

Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one to the number. Take it, and health will once more gladden your heart.

Why suffer longer from the torment of an aching back?
Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles?
Why be so fearful because of disordered urine?

KIDNEY-WORT will cure you. Try a pack age at once and be satisfied.

It is a dry vegetable compound and

One Package makes six quarts of Medicine.

Your Druggist has it, or will get it for you. Insist upon having it. Price, $1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, (Will send post paid.) Burlington, Vt.

DR. SLEE'S MEDICO-PERFORATED ZONE

for the cure of Spermatorhoea or Nervous Debility the most wonderful medical achievement of the age. Stops losses in ten days. Sent anywhere by mail or express in sealed package for inspection or approval before you purchase. Send six cents in stamps for circular and particulars. 325 SUPERIOR STREET, Cleveland, Ohio. nov29:3m W

OPIUM AND MORPHINE HABIT. that bane of Society so agonizing and destructive in its consequences, blunting all the finer feelings, captivating the will, inflicting the most savage punishment and cruel bondage, **CURED** without suffering. No publicity. Address Dr. BATE, 13 Park Row, New York. *Advice free.* no22:1y W

NERVOUS DEBILITY EXHAUSTED VITALITY, enervation of body and mind; physical and mental indisposition from excess, study, business, or any cause. Skin affections, scrofulous conditions, blood impurities, permanently cured. Each case a separate study. Thirty years experience. Send 25 cents for People's Medical Adviser, 112 pages. Address Dr. BATE, 13 Park Row, New York. *Advice free.* no22:1y W

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address, DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 West Sixth Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO. de11-1yd&W

MEDICAL.

THE MILD POWER CURES!

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By he free and honest vote of the people. The decree has gone forth that Military interference with the ballot box must end, and that the corruption and intimidation of a horde of Partisan Deputy Marshals will be no longer tolerated. A Democratic Congress has determined that, There will be no more 'swindling Returning Boards to disfranchise Democratic voters and rob us of the votes of States honestly our own. There will be no more 8-to-7 Juggling Electoral Commissions, to make Fraud Again Triumphant in American History, by suppressing the truth so as to make a false count and secure a lying declaration of the result.

Six Millions of Democratic voters, smarting under the sense of the great wrong and foul injustice of **1876**, have united in making it the unwritten law of the land that that GREAT CRIME MUST NOT BE REPEATED, let the consequences be what they may.

In the early summer the Presidential Nominating Conventions will meet, and the two great parties contending for the control of the Government will present their candidates for President and Vice President, and the principles on which they shall go to the great jury of the American people.

This will launch us on the Presidential campaign of **1880**, destined to be the most earnest, exciting and inter

REPUBLICAN PRECEDENTS.

Vindicating the Action of Governor Garcelon and his Council.

A Case on Point That Covers the Whole Question.

[New York Sun.]

For nearly a quarter of a century the Republican party was in power in Maine. During that period Republican Governors and Republican Councils canvassed the vote of the State, while Republican Legislatures passed finally upon their action in counting or rejecting returns for Senators and Representatives. The Republican party had full control of every branch of the Government; its opponents were powerless. So far as we can learn, there was not in all these years one case of counting out a Republican candidate for the Legislature on account of illegality or informality in the returns giving a Republican majority. The instances in which Democratic returns were rejected because of constitutional defects are many and striking. They not only show conclusively that the law was administered as a partisan agent by the Republicans while in power, but they would also afford precedent of the strongest kind for all that Governor Garcelon and his Council have done, were precedent needed to fortify strict obedience to the Constitution and laws.

In the vaults of the State House at Augusta, in strong black walnut chests, are preserved the returns of past years. Not until this mass of documents have been gone through with the most rigid scrutiny, will the full extent of Republican fraud and injustice appear. In the interests of right, that examination should be made soon and thoroughly.

As bearing upon the questions now in dispute, the Madigan-Burleigh case of two years ago possesses extraordinary interest. It is one of many cases of the kind, but perhaps in none other are the present arguments of Mr. Blaine and his indignant speakers so clearly refuted by Republican precept and practice.

The Sixteenth Senate District of Maine is composed of the county of Aroostook. At the election of 1877 the two candidates for Senator from Aroostook were Edmund Madigan, Democrat, and Parker P. Burleigh, Republican. On the face of the returns submitted to Gov. Connor and his Council, Madigar, the Democrat, had a majority of 104 votes. The Republican Governor and Council carefully examined the returns for technical defects. They found that the Senatorial returns from two of the townships composing the district—the plantations of Van Buren and Eagle Lake—were not made in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution and laws. These two plantations being thrown out, Burleigh, the Republican, had a majority of 73 in the remaining towns of the district. Gov. Connor and his Council did not count the votes of Van Buren and Eagle Lake. They did exactly what Gov. Garcelon and his Council have done in similar cases this year—rejected the defective returns and certified that Burleigh had received the greatest number of votes for Senator. Burleigh therefore took a seat in the Senate when the Legislature met.

Now, there was no pretence made that Aroostook was not a Democratic county, or that the will of its people was not overridden by seating Burleigh. His case rested wholly upon the legal points involved in the rejection of the defective returns. What were the grounds upon which Gov. Connor and Council refused to count the votes of Van Buren and Eagle Lake?

Sections 75 and 77 of Chapter 4, Revised Statutes, require that a copy of the list of voters participating in a plantation election, attested by the assessors, be transmitted to the State House, along with the return of the votes cast. The assessors of Van Buren had forwarded such a list, but, in attesting it they had signed their names upon the official envelope furnished them by the Secretary of State instead of upon the sheet of paper inside the envelope. There was no question of fraud or other illegality in the election of Van Buren; the signatures of the assessors were there, but they were in the wrong place. The assessors had made a trifling mistake in attempting to do their duty.

The Senatorial return of Eagle Lake was defective in that the clerk had failed to sign it properly; like the asssessors of Van Buren he had written his name outside, upon the official envelope. He, too, had made a mistake.

Was the honest vote of the constitutionally qualified electors of Aroostook County to be nullified because the local officers had not quite understood what was required of them by the laws of the State? Was there a remedy under the statute of 1877, now so much discussed, which allows duly attested copies of the local record to be substituted for the defective returns. Madigan put in such copies, but the Republican Governor and Council did not receive and count them. They passed the papers over to the Senate itself, as the final judge of the election of its own members. That is what Gov. Garcelon and his Council have done in like instances.

The case did not end here. It had now reached the Senate, which had full power under the Constitution to set aside technical irregularities and go into the equity of the matter. Burleigh had his seat; Madigan, the counted-out Democrat, claimed that seat. The Republican Senate referred the contested case to a select committee, a majority of whom were Republicans. The majority reported against Madigan's claims, and the Republican Senate adopted the majority report.

This report contains passages which deserve to be quoted, as pertinent to the present controversy. They clearly set forth the Republican doctrine of two years ago:

"The Constitution provides that each House shall be the judge of the election and qualifications of its own members. This gives the Senate complete jurisdiction over all questions that may arise in cases like the present."

"The Constitution and laws make certain provisions for the management and regulation of elections. The question as to what provision of the Constitution and laws are mandatory, and what directory, have sometimes caused conflicting opinions."

"The vote of the plantation of Van Buren was rejected, and not counted, because the copy of the list of votes and of the names of all voters in said list, who were actually present and voted at said election was not attested by the assessor and the clerk, as required by sections 75 and 77."

"The paper that came from Van Buren was informal; it was an utter failure to comply with law. * * * But it was urged that the envelope that contained the papers from Van Buren had the names of the assessors and clerks upon it, which shows that the intention was right, and putting their names on the envelope was a substantial compliance with the law. Neither the Constitution nor the laws require that the *envelope* shall have the name of the assessors and the clerk upon it."

In the case of the plantation of Eagle Lake, the list was not attested by the plantation clerk; therefore the vote of the plantation was rejected, and not counted, clearly on a mandatory provision of the Constitution."

"The next question presented is, Can or should the vote of a plantation be thrown out because its officers have not performed their duties?"

The Republican Committee then proceed to quote precedent after precedent showing that a failure on the part of the returning officers to obey the requirements of the Constitution invalidates the returns. And they add:

"*In all the cases cited there was no question as to the popular will as determined by the number of votes cast. There was no proof or even suggestion of fraud. The votes in all cases cited were rejected because of a non-compliance with the Constitution and mandatory provisions of law.*

"*The design of a Representative government is not merely that the people should express their will at the polls, but that that will should be legally and constitutionally expressed.*"

So Burleigh, who did not receive a majority of the vote of Aroostook, was established in his seat by a Republican Senate, whose majority, with full equity power, confirmed the action of Gov. Connor and Council in rejecting the votes of Van Buren and Eagle Lake on account of defects in the returns. The majority report on which the final action of the Senate was based was signed by J. Manchester Haynes, Daniel F. Davis, and two other Republicans.

J. Manchester Haynes is the Republican President of the present Senate. It was he who, at the Blaine indignation meeting in Augusta, called Gov. Garcelon "an old fraud," and a "syringe squirter."

Daniel F. Davis was Mr. Blaine's candidate for Governor at the last popular election in Maine, and he is the Republican candidate for election for Governor by the next Legislature.

RAILROAD HORRORS.

Some of the Most Notable in History.

[Philadelphia Telegraph.]

In the whole sad history of railway disasters there is none on record, we believe, where the loss exceeded that on the Tay in Scotland on Sunday night except in Russia. In September, 1877; an accident occurred on the road between Woronesch and Nostoff at the point where it crosses the river Don. On that occasion seven railway wagons which were crossing the Don went down, and nearly 400 lives were lost. The victims were Ahchasian prisoners who were being transported to Siberia, and as they were chained together, according to the custom, not one of them escaped death. Below we give a brief summary of the loss of life attending some of the most fatal railway accidents on record:

On May 8, 1842, at Versailes, France, 53 persons perished and more than 40 others were injured by the breaking of an axle.

On May 6, 1833, at Norwalk, Conn., 46 were killed and 80 severely injured by a train plunging through an open drawbridge.

In October, 1854, near Detroit, 47 were killed and 60 injured by a collision with a gravel train which threw the passenger train down an embankment.

On July 17, 1856, at Camphill, on the North Pennsylvania railroad, about 12 miles from this city, 65 Sunday-school children on a picnic excursion were killed and over 100 were injured, by collision with an express train. The conductor of the excursion train committed suicide when the result of his carelessness became known.

On March 17, 1857, at the crossing over the Des Jardines Canal, near Hamilton, Canada, 60 lives were lost by the locomotive being thrown from the track upon the timbers of the bridge, the whole train being dragged through the broken structure to the ice 60 feet below, and through that to the bed of the canal 18 feet further down.

On December 17, 1867, near Angola Station, Ohio, 70 were killed and 40 injured by the snapping of a rail by frost which sent the train over an embankment 50 feet high.

In June, 1868, near Port Jervis, New York., 24 were killed and 80 injured by a broken rail throwing a train down a steep declivity, jagged with rocks and bowlders, a distance of 80 feet.

On August 30, 1868, at Abergele, England, 33 were burned beyond recognition.

On June 21, 1870, at Claybridge Lane, England, 18 were killed and more than 50 injured by a collision caused by a broken rail.

On February 6, 1871, near New Hamburg, New York, 27 were killed and a large number injured by a collision on the bridge over Wappinger's creek.

On August 26, 1871, at Revere, Mass., 29 were killed and 57 injured by a collision.

On September 10, 1874, at Thorpe, England, 25 were killed and 50 injured by a collision.

On December 24, 1864, at Shipton-on-Cherwell, England, 34 were killed and 69 injured by the breaking of a tire.

In January, 1876, near Odessa, Russia, 66 conscripts were killed and 54 injured by a train running down an embankment and catching fire.

On March 17, 1876, near Lutterbach France, over 30 lives were lost by a train falling into the river Ill by the bridge being undermined by a flood.

On December 29, 1876, near Ashtabula, Ohio, 73 persons were burned, drowned or frozen to death, and a number of others injured by a train plunging through an insecure bridge to a frozen stream 60 feet below.

On August 29, 1877, near Des Moines, Iowa, 20 were killed and about 40 injured by a train plunging into a stream through a washed out culvert and bridge.

On October 4, 1877, near Phœnixville, Pa., 12 were killed and about 40 injured by a train on the Pickering Valley road being thrown down an embankment forty feet high.

On January 15, 1878, at Tariffville, Conn., 13 were killed and about 20 injured by a train breaking through a trestle bridge.

On August 8, 1878, near Steubenville, Ohio, 15 were killed and 50 injured by a collision with a freight train.

On October 8, 1878, at Wollaston, near Quincy, Mass., 20 were killed and 130 injured by an excursion train running off the track through a misplaced switch.

Praise for Bartley Campbell.

[New York Sun's Criticism on "Fairfax."

Mr. Campble fills the public eye at present as a fortunate American dramatist. He has plays running to paying houses in all directions; managers besiege him on all sides for his literary product, it is the best commercial article of the kind in the market and it possesses that rarest and best of practical qualities—the capacity to draw. Mr. Campbell's fertility is astonishing, and, although people are good enough, here and there, to look up the origin of his plays for him just as if he were another Mr. Boucicault, he nevertheless has a fund of originality, if not of inventive genius, that serves him excellently. The plots of his dramas are strong and full of reality, and, if he is as yet very far from being a polished dramatist, he undoubtedly has an effective gift of story telling which in his dramas takes the shape of a sound and coherent construction. He possesses ideas, he has a lively imagination, his sense of humor is strong but his own humor is coarse in the sense of being too obvious; he has application, energy and ambition, in fact, he is very nearly a dramatist. What he lacks as yet is an adequate literary vehicle for his superabundance of gifts. The texture of his work is rough and repellent; the characters that he draws are coarse and unfinished, and such distinction and force as they have is attained by methods that are rude and clumsy. He makes them grotesque and unnatural when he would effect his strongest touches of realism, and they constantly offend against good taste and destroy all illusion at perhaps the very moment when they had begun to really interest one.

Hayes in the Hands of a Policeman.

[Washington Special to Atlanta Constitution.]

President Hayes was arrested by one of the. Capital Police Saturday. There are certain seats in the rotunda set apart for ladies. Mr. Hayes stopped in the rotunda and for a few moments sat down on one of these seats. The policeman, not knowing Mr. Hayes, ordered him up, and the President not responding very readily the policeman arrested him and started for the guard room, when an employe recognized the officer's mistake and informed him whom he had arrested. The officer made profuse apologies, but the President said: "That is all right; I suppose you were carrying out orders." The officer is named Alex. Stephens Birch, and was named for Hon. A. H. Stephens, and was placed on the force by Mr. Stephens. Mr Birch's mother signed Mr. Stephen's bond when he was released from prison after the war.

No More Hard Times.

"If you will stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style, buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of employing expensive, quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, but put your trust in that simple, pure remedy, Hop Bitters; that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see good times and have good health. See another column. 2

BLAINE'S BULLIES.

They Give Partisan Answers to Gov. Garcelon's Questions,

And Thereby Republicans Steal the State.

Responses of the Court to the Legal Points in Detail.

BANGOR, January 3.—The following are the essential points of the answer of the Supreme Judges to Governor Garcelon's questions submitted some days ago. [The questions have hitherto been printed, and the answers annexed explain their purport as well as the view of the Court]:

Answer to No. 1—No authority is given to the Governor and Council, when there is no return, to order a new election when the seat of a Representative has been vacated by death, resignation or otherwise.

Answer to No. 2—The Constitution calls for a return that is regular and essential in form, and which truly represents the facts to be described by it, but much of the constitutional requirements is directory merely. It does not aim at depriving the people of their right of suffrage or that of representation for formal errors, but aims at avoiding such a result where the constitutional requirement has not been full or been defectively executed.

Answer to No. 3.—While a town may legally elect as many as seven Selectmen, the well-known practice is to elect only three, and in such cases a return to be valid must be signed by a majority, because by no possibility can a less number constitute a quorum. But the rule is otherwise with respect to Aldermen of cities. If a return from a city having five or seven Aldermen is signed by three of them it may be competent, and in such case (three being a majority of those present), could legally act, although the fourth should oppose their action and refuse to join them. When such return is laid before the Governor and Council they cannot know, and they have no right to assume that the return is not valid.

Answer to No. 4.—It is immaterial whether the Alderman returned to the Governor and Council the detailed vote of each ward separately, or whether they returned the result of all the votes of all the wards for each candidate together. Either mode is a satisfactory way of reaching the same result. The substance only is sought for in such matters, nor is it a material matter that instead of returning all the names of persons voted for, there is a return of votes as scattering, provided that, however, such votes may be added or subtracted.

Answer to No. 5—Returns from towns and cities which are not attested by town, plantation or city clerk are not valid.

Answer to No. 6.—The Governor and Council have no power to reject returns not made, signed or sealed in open town meeting, unless an objection in writing is presented to them setting forth that the signature of such officers (or some one of them) are not genuine, or that the return has been altered after it was made; then the notice thereof should be given all persons interested, and when adjudicating upon the facts the Governor and Councillors should be governed in the admission of evidence by the established rules of evidence in accordance with the law of this State.

Answer to No. 7—When a majority of the Selectmen are absent from a meeting for election purposes, or being present neglect or refuse to act as such and to do all the duties required of them, the voters at such meeting may choose as many Selectmen *pro tem.* as are necessary to complete the number competent to the duty.

Answer to No. 8—A person not a citizen may be elected or constituted a Selectman so that his official acts bind the town and are valid so far as effects the public; such a one would be an officer *de facto*, and clothed with apparent right. His acts would bind the town.

Answer to No. 9—The presiding officers are to determine whether the ballot offered has a distinguishing mark or figure so that if rejected the voter may have recourse to the process by which no exception can be taken, but if ballots have distinguishing marks or figures, it is no part of the duty of the officers of the town to make any report in reference thereto. They should reject the ballot if offered, when it is within the prohibition of the statute. The statute prohibits the rejection of a ballot after it is received into the ballot box. It is then to be counted. The Governor and Council have nothing to do with the question.

Answer to No. 10.—If the ditto marks or dots are placed under the figures or words of the first candidate's vote, the returns should be counted, if Where it appears by letters or figures on the first line, and by ditto marks or by dots on the following lines that the same class of candidates received the same vote, there can be no ground for objection. The word "ditto" and its abbreviation to "do." and the dots or marks that stand for the word "ditto" are common use and have a perfectly well defined meaning, known to persons generally. That meaning should not be disregarded.

Answer to No. 11.—It is competent for the Governor and Council to allow an erroneous return, or one that is informal or defective, to be aided and corrected by an attested copy of the record, as by statute provided. The object of the constitutional provisions respecting elections is to furnish as many safeguards as may be against a failure either through fraud or mistake, correctly to ascertain and declare the will of the people as expressed in the choice of their officers and Legislature; hence the requirement that not only shall the return be made on the spot in open town meeting, but a record of the votes shall be made at the same time, and authenticated in like manner. If by accident or wilful neglect there is error or omission in the returns, what can be safer than to refer to the duplicate statement made in the record to correct it?

Answer to No. 12—When two lists of votes are returned to the office of the Secretary of State, by the clerk or clerks of any plantation or plantations, and both are duly certified, the return first received at the office of the Secretary must be the basis of the action of the Governor and Council.

The opinion concludes as follows:

If no returns or an imperfect one be received let it be supplied or corrected by the original record, if any there be. The returns should be received with favor and construed with liberality, for, as a rule, those who actually take part are necessarily must be, employed by them, great formality and nicety cannot be expected, or should not be required. The general principles which governs is that, while there should be a strict compliance with the provisions of a statute when they are merely directory, such strict compliance is not essential to the validity of proceedings under such statute, unless it is so declared to be therein. This is especially applicable when the rights of parties or of the persons are concerned. The dominant rule is to give such a construction to the official acts of municipal officers as will best comport with the meaning and intention of the parties as derived from a fair and honest interpretation of the language to sustain, rather than defeat, the will of the people and disfranchise citizens.

JOHN APPLETON,
CHAS. W. WALTON,
WM. G. BARROWS,
CHAS. DANFORTH,
JOHN A. PETERS,
A. LIBBEY,
JOSEPH A. SYMONDS.

SOLON CHASE INTERVIEWED.

Solon Chase, the leader of the Greenbackers in the State of Maine, was interviewed this evening, with the following result:

Q. Mr. Chase, it has been reported that you do not favor the count out? A. Well, I never favor anything that is wrong, and if any wrong has been committed, and I don't say there has been, then, of course, I don't approve of it.

Q. How do your people feel about this matter? A. The Republicans are of course indignant; but outside of that party the people are willing to trust the regularly constituted authorities. Nothing else can be done as far as I can see.

Q. What is the remedy for the people if they have been wronged? A. The people's great tribunal, the Legislature, which is superior to and above the Governor and Council. I think the Governor and Council have performed their duty honestly and conscientiously, and if they have done wrong it has not been intentional. There are different ways in looking at a statutory law and in interpreting it. The Executive may have made mistakes, but these may be rectified by the courts.

Q. Will all the counted in members answer to the roll call on the first day of the session? A. I certainly think so. Members counted in should feel under obligations to come here and take their seats and vote even though they might feel a little doubtful about the people sending them here. That would not prevent them from acting honestly. I believe that there is a good deal of common sense yet left in the breasts of the people.

Mr. Chase seemed to put great emphasis on the idea that the people must not forget that they owe allegiance to the regularly constituted authorities. His position on these matters is regarded as one of considerable importance, as he is an acknowledged leader in the Greenback party. It is reported that he will remain here till after the organization, and do his best to bring the Greenbackers into line.

LAW AND ORDER MEETING.

WATERVILLE, January 3.—The Town Hall was filled to its utmost capacity at the law and order meeting to-night. Gov. Garcelon said:

"I stand before you the most advised man in the United States. I am not here to apologize or ask your pardon, but simply call your attention to the Constitution and law, and if, in any respect, I or my Council have violated that law you have your remedy. You know that the majority rule is the central principle of our governmental system, but should not that majority be expressed in a legal and constitutional manner? You are all aware that at the late election every effort was made on both sides to secure a majority, and that the Fusion party had a majority of 2,000 votes. I challenge any man, I do not care how ardent a Republican or ardent a Democrat, to take the returns, and if there is any instance where we have not applied the same rule to a friend or foe, then you can condemn us. I find tabulated returns where sixty-four towns have been rejected, thirty-two were Republican, thirty Democratic and two ties. Does this look like conspiracy? Does it look as if the rule had not been applied properly? Referring to the city of Lewiston, the Governor said no one doubted the voice of the people that he knew his own city was largely Republican, but it was a question of law with them. It does seem an outrage that those who appear to be elected were rejected, but there is the law and the Constitution on the other hand which must be respected, but you, my friends, condemn us because we do not think it right to go behind the returns. I ask you to consider what would become of our republican form of government if the men you choose to office should violate the laws and the Constitution to suit their own partisan feelings. So great has been the excitement I have called upon the Supreme Court to decide the questions which have been decided for fifteen years, and when their decision is rendered I hope the people will be satisfied. The Governor closed by advising his hearers to examine the facts and look at the case calmly, and that they would find that the Governor and Council were not such terribly bad men after all."

Resolutions were then read ratifying and sanctioning the course of the Governor and Council.

THE EDISON LIGHT.

The Electric Lamp as Yet an Experiment, but Giving Strong Hopes of a Permanent Success.

A Six Months' Trial Yet Needed to Determine its Value With Certainty.

[N. Y. Evening Post of Wednesday.]

Menlo Park is one of the mushroom villages which sprang into existence some ten years ago at a time when every New Jersey farmer dubbed his farm "Crystal Lake," or "Mountain Top," and cut it up into city lots. Beside the pretty house and the shops and offices belonging to Edison there are not a dozen houses in the settlement. The station is the rallying point for Menlo Park, and everything that comes there, passengers, freight and mail, goes to Edison's place, situated on the side of a little hill about five minutes walk from the station. As every train brings visitors to the inventor's shops, the reporter had only to follow the crowd to find his way to the right place.

In an enclosure stand four buildings, a two-story office building of brick, a machine shop of wood, a furnace room, and a chemical laboratory. The office is like any business office, part being railed off for bookkeepers—the employment of more than one hundred men on the premises necessitating thorough system. Having sent in his card the reporter was ushered up into the second story apartment, a library used by Edison as a reception room. In the centre is a library table, lighted as yet by a student lamp and covered with heaps of unopened letters from all parts of the world. The reporter found Edison here, a tall, pale, close-shaven man with deep-set eyes and the overworked look of one who is accustomed to pass night after night in experiments, as he sometimes does. Yesterday morning after having talked to twenty or thirty visitors his voice had given out, and the reporter was therefore handed over to Mr. Batchelor, Mr. Edison's assistant and the person who knows more about the Edison light than any other man except the inventor himself. *

"There you see the light as we have had it burning for twenty-one days," said this gentleman, pointing to the chandeliers, in which were eight glass bulbs about the size of an egg, one attached apparently to each gas burner. Inside of each bulb was an incandescent thread in the shape of a horseshoe. The light given out was about equal to that of a three-foot burner. "You gentlemen of the press usually come here with a dozen or so of newspaper articles proving that the lamp cannot burn, and that if it can it cannot last more than twenty minutes, and that if it does last more than twenty minutes the idea is stolen from some one else. There are lamps that have been burning night and day, with about five minutes' stoppage—owing to an accident to the generating machinery—for twenty-one days. At the average use of a gas-burner even in winter is not more than six hours a day, this represents a service of about three months' ordinary usage. We have invited our detractors and critics to come and see what we have done, but they will not come, contending themselves with letters to the newspapers demonstrating the impossibility of our success."

During the whole of the reporter's visit it was impressed upon him that neither Mr. Edison nor his assistants asserted the complete success of their lamp. It was as yet an experiment, a point which the public is inclined to overlook. If the lamps burned steady for six months, then it would be time to exult. For all that Edison knows, the lamps may fall to-morrow. No one has been more surprised at their endurance than he himself.

THE CARBONIZED HORSESHOES.

First the reporter was taken to the furnace room, where the cardboard horse shoes are carbonized. For months Edison had been working on platinum as a fit subject for the incandescent thread. He discovered by accident about six weeks ago that carbonized cardboard would do as well, and since then has directed all his energies to finding the best cardboard for this use and the best way of preparing it. Two thousand samples of card were tried, and fine bristol board was found most satisfactory. A die cuts out little horseshoes about an inch and a half in diameter, or about twice the size of the jewelled pins of that shape. Three of these are placed, with tissue paper between each, in a matrix or box of iron, and the box is heated to a white heat in a charcoal furnace. In about twenty minutes the iron plates show signs of melting and then are withdrawn. A dozen of the carbonized shoes lay on the table. In baking they had been reduced about one-third, and were nothing but black threads, rather frail, but stout enough to allow of careful handling with pincers. From the furnace the horseshoes go into the next room, where they are attached to platinum wires about an inch long, intended to carry the current. Each wire terminates at the horseshoe in a little clamp in which the ends of the horseshoe are caught.

THE GLASS LAMP.

When they are ready for the glass blower, a man brought over from the works in Germany where the Geissler tubes are made, and specially adroit at dealing with vacuum tubes. It is necessary that the carbon shall be enclosed in a glass vessel from which the air is completely exhausted. Otherwise when the current is sent through there would be a flash, and the carbon would fall to pieces. The glass blower takes a glass bulb open at the top and heats the bottom over a spirit lamp. When it is about to melt he plunges the two platinum wires attached to the carbon through the melting glass. The horse shoe remains inside the bulb with its two wires projecting through the bottom. These wires are four-teen-thousandths of an inch in diameter. It has been objected by critics that the difference in the coefficiency of expansion and contraction between platinum and glass would open a loophole at the thin point of entrance of the wires and allow the air pressing on the outside, with a pressure of fourteen pounds to the square inch, to get in and destroy the vacuum. Edison says, on the other hand, that Geissler tubes, constructed very much in the same way, have been known to maintain a vacuum for twenty years, and that the difference in expansion between platinum and glass is exceeding small. At any rate, so far, the lamps have maintained a better vacuum than is maintained in a Geissler tube, with perfect success. The glass-blower now draws the open top of the bulb into a narrow tube, and the lamp is taken to have the air exhausted. This is accomplished in half an hour by Edison's ingenious modification of the ordinary Geisler pump. By the usual methods it would require a day to exhaust the air from each of these lamps. By the present process only one-millionth of the air remains at the end of twenty minutes. The air is of course exhausted by the tubes left open at the top of the bulb. When the mercury test shows that all the air is exhausted a spirit lamp is held under this tube, and as soon as the glass becomes soft the atmospheric pressure on the outside closes the tube, and the lamp is finished. About thirty lamps a day are now made at Menlo Park. At wholesale the cost for each lamp will not exceed twenty-five cents and may be less.

If now an electric current is passed through the platinum wires leading into the lamp, the horseshoe becomes instantly incandescent and sends out a white light very similar to that thrown out by iron at a white heat. The platinum is the only metal which would not melt in so great a heat.

THE GENERATING MACHINE AND METER.

The generating machine which Edison uses at Melno Park are modifications of the Gramme magneto-electro machine. He has several of his own design and is busy constructing more. Each machine takes up about two square feet of floor room only, and is capable of furnishing electricity to fifty lamps. It requires about six-horse power to run each machine. Edison's plan for practical working in New York city is to have one central station for every eight or ten city blocks. A powerful engine will run as many of these generating machines as are required. He estimates that one good-sized cellar will contain the whole "plant" for furnishing the light to several blocks of a hundred houses each. The lamps will be placed on circuits of fifty lamps each. The meter for measuring the electricity used by each consumer consists of a bath of copper salts, into which will run a wire carrying say one fiftieth of the current passing into the house. According to the intensity and duration of the current the deposit of copper in the bath will be greater or less and will determine exactly the amount of electricity used. No method has yet been devised to enable the consumer to see for himself how much electricity he is using. He will have to trust to the company's honesty.

COST OF PUTTING IN THE LAMPS AND RUNNING THEM.

The lamps fit into the sockets from which ordinary gas burners have been unscrewed, the wires being run through gas pipes if advisable. The lamps will cost a quarter of a dollar, and the cost of wires for each light in a house about as much more. It is estimated that one horse power will furnish eight lights equal to eight gas burners. The average cost in this city of one horse power is about one cent an hour; therefore each light will cost about one eighth of a cent an hour, or for an evening of four hours half a cent. When the company gets to work this estimate may be modified slightly. Edison is confident that he can give light for one-fifth of the price charged for gas. Beside lighting, the current can be made to run any small machine. The reporter saw a sewing machine worked admirably by the current from one lamp. One turn of a screw causes the carbon to glow with light; another turn and the light disappears, but the sewing machine at the other end of the room starts off vigorously. The cost of running a sewing machine will be about two cents a day. Small pumps or other household machinery can also be run with the same current. Edison's motor, which will be introduced into all houses where such power is wanted in connection with electric lighting, will cost about fourteen dollars.

As fast as the lamps are finished they are lighted and kept going continuously. The light is soft, steady, pleasant to the eye and does not seem to heat the lamp injuriously. The theory that possibly the turning off and on of the current might affect the carbon. A boy was set to work turning off and on one current until he had done so ten thousand times, equal to the necessary manipulation during thirty years' service. Every hour that the lamps continue to burn, the probability of the success of this new Edison light becomes more decided. As the reporter was leaving he asked Mr. Batchelor if he would sell any of his stock at $4,000 for a $100 share. Mr. Batchelor said that he would not.

[Special Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, December 31.—The great demand for shares in the Edison Electric Light Company continues, and the extraordinary price at which the shares are selling astonishes everyone. The history of speculation in this country probably furnishes no parallel for the remarkable rise in the speculative value of the stock. The fact that there are plenty of capitalists that are willing to venture many thousands of dollars upon the success of the Edison system shows conclusively that they have the fullest faith that Edison has triumphantly solved the problem of electric illumination. If the lucky holders of the stock do not share this confidence, they at least feel sure that the public furore will continue until they have disposed of all their stock at princely figures. They don't seem to care whether they sell or not, and they refuse to transfer a particle of the stock for less than $5,000 a share. One of the largest stockholders was offered, today, $800,000 cash, for two hundred shares. He declined the offer, and says he will not sell under $1,000,000. This stock, for which he demands a fortune, cost him, twelve months ago, $6,600, or $33 a share. Several lots of the shares were sold to-day for $5,000 a share. A good many investors are picking them up in five and ten share lots. There are only three thousand shares altogether.

SHOCKING CRIME.

A Young Girl Kills Her Father and Then Commits Suicide.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., January 4.—A terrible tragedy occurred at the village of Lyons yesterday afternoon. A daughter shot her father dead and then fired a bullet into her own brain. About one o'clock Miss Francis Hovey, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, the daughter of Hiram Hovey, a wealthy merchant, left the residence of her parents ostensibly to go to the postoffice and mail some letters. She mailed the letters, but instead of returning home, she proceeded to her father's hat and cap store. On entering the store, it is supposed, as no one but the father and girl was present, she went to the rear of the store, where her father was reading by the stove; going behind him, as was seen by the position of her muff and wrapping, she must have taken a pistol from her pocket and shot her father in the right side of the head, placing the barrel against his temple. She then went upstairs to a back room, where, with the same pistol, she sent a bullet crashing into her own brain.

Mr. Hovey was killed instantly. When the girl was found she had a small hand-glass in her hand, and with the glass it is supposed she took aim. She had made deliberate and careful preparations for the act, as shown by the circumstances of the deed.

Miss Hovey was engaged to be married to a young man named Eugene Rains of Rochester, but he died a short time ago. She was devotedly attached to him, and his death dethroned her reason, and at times she has been subject to fits of insanity. It is supposed that while laboring under temporary aberration of the mind she performed the double tragedy.

Miss Hovey was considered a most lovely young lady, a leader in society, and one of the leading belles of Lyons. She occupied a high position in the Methodist church, and was a most conscientious Christian. One of the letters she mailed to-day was to her pastor. In the letter she told how she intended to kill her dear, kind father, who had too much trouble, and then commit suicide. Miss Hovey was only twenty-two years old. The father, who met his death at his daughter's hands, was sixty years old, and leaves a wife and three sons.

WHEN MIND AND BODY ARE OUT OF SORTS, with cold extremities, a yellowness in the skin, costiveness, dull headache, and an indisposition to stir about, be sure you are in for a Bilious Attack, springing from a more or less Disordered Liver. Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills will bring the Liver to a healthy condition, and speedily remove all biliary distress. MWS

FULL returns from Mississippi show that a proposed constitutional amendment providing for biennial elections and sessions of the State Legislature has been rejected.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

DR. S. J. HAYES,

DENTIST,

Has Removed to No. 211 PENN AVENUE,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

N. B.—Call or write and make your engagements previous to coming to have your work done, as my time is usually engaged in advance

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

jy4:1yd&W

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-hand Boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches diameter and from 10 to 28 feet, double flued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 18 Water street. R. MUNROE.

ap4:1tf&W

CONSUL MAX SCHAMBERG,

European Steamship and Exchange Office,

No. 131 SMITHFIELD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Collections made throughout the world. Powers of Attorney. Passports. de20-a

FARMS AND HOMES.

On the Kansas Pacific Railway. 3,000,000 Acres for Sale in the GOLDEN BELT. $3 to $7 per acre. 11 years credit. Wheat 20 to 50 bushels; Corn 40 to 100 bush. per acre. No Manure needed. Good climate, pure water, fine schools, churches, and good society. Railroad and market facilities excellent. Maps and full information FREE. Address S. GILMORE, Land Commissioner, Salina, Kansas.

se6:13tWeow-R

CONSUMPTION!

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use in my practice I have cured thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer giving their Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

ja5:4tW

$10 TO $25 PER DAY to Farmers' Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free. Address — THE CENTENNIAL CO., St. Louis, Mo. no13:1yW

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5. Free. Address—STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. (my24:1yW

$350 A MONTH—Agents Wanted—75 best selling articles in the world: 1 sample free. Address Jay Bronson. oct1:1yW] Detroit, Mich.

$72 A WEEK, $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. my24:1yW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

"To cure a CHRONIC OR LONG STANDING DISEASE is truly a victory in the healing art: that reasoning power that clearly discerns DEFECT and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Ch

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

A New Trial Denied to Frank Small for Murder.

A Liberty Pole Not a Nuisance Per Se.

Among the long list of opinions rendered by the Supreme Court, sitting at Philadelphia, on Monday, are several besides those published yesterday which deserve more than mere mention, as is given in the record. Among them are those which follow:

Small Must Hang.

In the case of Frank Small, convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny county, of the murder of C. R. Jacoby, Justice Gordon filed a long opinion, affirming the decision of the lower Court, so that Small must hang, unless the Pardon Board interfere. The decision states that the Court did right in admitting the dying declaration of Jacoby as evidence, that the idiosyncracies of the defendant's mind would not contribute any defense, and adds: "We must, therefore, treat the proposition that a man's evil propensities shall be used to excuse or mitigate his crimes as false, and as inadmissible as a defense." In conclusion, the Court says: "The whole method and manner of this killing shows premeditated and deliberate malice. Had the defendant a pistol in his possession when the scuffle occurred in the saloon? If so, one of two conclusions result; that he did not consider its use necessary at the time as a means of self-defense or to avenge the insult, and that the design to kill was formed afterwards, or that the purpose was then formed and deferred to a more fitting opportunity. If on the other hand, he subsequently procured the pistol, it would, in that event, seem certain that he did so with the preconceived design of waylaying and killing his adversary. In either event there is the most indubitable evidence of a willful, deliberate and premeditated intent to murder. We think, then, that this case has been well and fairly tried, and if there has been any mistake, it has been of a character so purely technical as to have occasioned no injury to the defendant. The judgment is affirmed."

McKeesport Streets.

Justice Mercur rendered the opinion in the case of the appeal of Messrs. White and Johnston, error to the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, Allegheny county, in regard to the validity of assessments against abutting property owners for the improvement of Fifth street, McKeesport. The decision of the lower court was in favor of the borough and against the property owners. This decision is reversed, the Supreme Court holding that the improvement was not in accordance with the act of April 3d, 1867, under which the work was done, and therefore the borough had no right to file liens against the property. Until the passage of this act the borough had no power to file liens, and as the ordinance for the work was not in accordance with the terms of the act, in not specifying the time in which the work should be completed, it was therefore void. These were test cases, and the borough will have to provide some other method of paying for the work, instead of collecting off the liens.

A Public Officer's Privileges.

In the case of A. H. Rowand vs. George W. DeCamp, error to the Common Pleas No. 1, Allegheny county. Justice Trunkey rendered an opinion affirming the decision of the lower Court. This was a suit for damages for slander, the plaintiff in error being the plaintiff in the lower Court. The slander arose over some transactions in Verona borough, the facts perhaps being familiar to most readers. Mr. Rowand got a nominal verdict of damages, but wanted a larger sum. The Supreme Court held that although he did not get punitive damages he got a verdict, which he wanted to clear his character, and should be satisfied. The opinion says: "We do not affirm the right of a citizen to call a public officer a thief under such circumstances as is generally understood by the hearer. While the citizen exercises a right in denouncing the actions of a public officer, it is unlawful for him to make false and malicious charges of crime, or misdemeanors in office."

Liberty Poles Not Nuisances.

City of Allegheny vs. George Zimmerman, defendant in error. Error to Common Pleas No. 1, Allegheny county. Justice Mercur delivered an opinion reviewing the judgment of the lower court and awarding a writ of *levari facias de novo*. This was a peculiar case, and the opinion gives the story in full. In 1876 a liberty pole was put up three spikes, well secured by bolts, was put up on a street in Allegheny in such a place as not to obstruct travel, and the pole was firmly stayed by ropes, &c. George Zimmerman and others assisted in raising it. Some time afterward, during a violent wind storm, a portion of the top of the pole was broken off, badly injuring an eight year old son of Mr. Zimmerman, who was struck by one of the falling pieces. Mr. Zimmerman brought suit against the city for damages and obtained a verdict, the lower court charging that a liberty pole was a nuisance *per se*, and the city was liable for damages in not having it removed. This decision the Supreme Court reverses. The opinion states that "the erection of a liberty pole is an inalienable right of a free people;" their erection has been sanctioned by usage for one hundred years and more, is not forbidden by statutes, and in the absence of specific municipal regulation to the contrary the right to erect them (where they do not intertere with travel and traffic), cannot be denied the citizens. But there are other questions of fact to be inquired into, such as to whether the pole was properly erected, was sound and ordinarily safe, which should be considered in this case, and therefore the writ *levari facias de novo* is awarded. Justice Trunkey dissents from the opinion so far as it reverses the lower court in the charge that a liberty pole is a nuisance *per se*.

Discrimination Suits.

Munhall vs. Allegheny Valley Railroad Company and Pennsylvania Railroad Company; and Jackson et al. vs. the same: error to Common Pleas No. 1 Allegheny county. Justice Mercur rendered the opinion, affirming the decision of the lower Court. These were the discrimination suits referred to yesterday. Messrs. Munhall, Jackson and others were engaged in shipping crude oil to their refineries by way of flat boats on the Allegheny river, but desired to ship the refined product to market via the Allegheny Valley railroad. The latter company charged the parties to the suit much higher rates than it did those who brought their crude oil to the refineries here over the railroad instead of by the river, that is, the railroad shippers got rebates. The Court found that the railroad company had established a uniform rate for transportation of oil. In order to compete with the river transportation such regulations were made that shippers of crude oil to the city got a rebate on their shipments of refined in proportion to the freight they had paid on the crude. Mr. Munhall and others claimed that they were discriminating against them, but the Court held that they were not, and that the railroad companies had a right to make such rules and regulations. In this the Supreme Court agrees. There was nothing inequitable upon the part of either of the defendant companies, and if the plaintiffs suffered thereby it was only an incident of trade of which they had no cause for complaint, they knowing the rules established by the railroad companies, rules which they had a right to make in the absence of express prohibition in their charters.

Competency of a Grand Juror as a Witness.

Gordon vs. the Commonwealth; error to the Quarter Sessions of Washington county. Decision reversed. This is a rather peculiar case, and decides that a Grand Juror may become a competent witness, and divulge the secrets of the Grand Jury room. The case was this: A young man named Gordon was paying attention to a young girl named Hamilton, and suddenly left the county. After he had gone Miss Hamilton made an information against him for rape. After a time the young man came back and the charge of rape was withdrawn when the case came to trial, Miss Hamilton having substituted a suit against him for fornication and bastardy and seduction. When the case came up for trial the defense desired to call the foreman of the Grand Jury before whom Miss Hamilton had given testimony in the charge of rape, to impeach her testimony on the other charge. It was claimed that in the Grand Jury room she had testified that Gordon had never been intimate with her but once, and then against her will, while in the trial of the other case she testified that the defendant had several times been with her. The Court held that a Grand Juror was not a competent witness, and that he could not divulge the secrets of the Grand Jury room. On this ruling the Supreme Court reverses the lower Court, saying that after a case has come to trial the injunction of secrecy is removed, and a Grand Juror does become a competent witness.

The Sunday Law.

Waldo vs. The Commonwealth. Error to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Crawford county. Judgment affirmed. Waldo, the plaintiff in error, was fined by a justice of the peace of Crawford county $4 and costs for working on Sunday in a shingle factory. He claimed that as he was a Seven Day Baptist, and observed Saturday as the Sabbath, he had a right to work on Sunday. He appealed the case to the Quarter Sessions Court, and the decision of the justice of the peace was sustained. The case was then carried to the Supreme Court, one of the errors assigned being that the Sunday law of 1794 was unconstitutional in that it interfered with the rights of citizens to serve God as they chose. The decision affirms the ruling of the lower Court and establishes the constitutionality of the act of 1794.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The following is the Clearing House statement for to-day:

Balances	$ 172,213 10
Exchanges	1,037,771 87

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street.

	Bid.	Asked
Pennsylvania Railroad	51	51¼
Reading	35¾	35⅞
P., T. & R.	12⅝	12¾
Lehigh Valley	62½	62⅝
U. Co.'s N. J.	152½	153
Central Transportation Co.	46	46½
A. V. R. R. 7:30's	115	....
P. C. & St. L. Bonds	110½	....
Northern Pacific	32½	32¾
Do preferred	56¾	57¼
Lehigh Navigation Co.	37¾	38
Philadelphia & Erie	17¾	18
Northern Central	32¼	33
Hestonville	26½	26⅝

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, January 7.—Governments strong and higher. Silver at London 52¾d. Railroad bonds generally higher. Mobile and Ohio debentures advanced 2 per cent. State securities dull.

The stock market was strong and buoyant, with a sharp advance in prices. The advance for to-day ranged from ½@4½ per cent., and was most marked in St. Louis & San Francisco, Chicago, Burlington & Quincey, Rock Island, Chicago & Alton, the Grangers and Houston & Texas. The highest quotations were generally current at close. The Denver & Rio Grand Railway Company closed a contract on Saturday for 450 box, 60 stock, 100 coal and 250 flat cars for its Alberquaque & San Juan extension, making with 550 freight cars now being completed a total of 1,410 cars, costing about $600,000. A contract has also been made by the company for 10 Pullman narrow guage sleeping coaches.

Transactions aggregated 229,000 shares, of which 31,000 were Erie, 14,000 Lake Shore, 17,000 Northwestern, 28,000 St. Paul, 8,000 Lackawanna, 4,000 New Jersey Central, 3,000 Reading, 1,400 C. C. & I. C., 3,000 Canada Southern, 5,000 St Joe, 2,000 Ohios, 8,400 Western Union, 600 Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 7,400 Pacific Mail, 1,400 Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, 28,000 Kansas & Texas, 5,000 Iron Mountain, 3,000 Lake Erie & Western, 16,000 St. Louis & San Francisco, 2,200 Houston & Texas, 2,000 Illinois Central, 1,500 Alton & Terre Haute, and 1,200 Chesapeake & Ohio.

Close—Money 6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Sterling exchange, actual business $4 81¼; sight exchange $4 83¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881 coupons	104¼
New 5s coupon	103⅝
New 4½s coupons	106½
New 4s coupons	103⅝
Pacific 6s of 1895	120

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana	45	Virginia 6s	35
Missouri 6s	108	Virginia 6s new	18
St. Joe	106	Consols	75
Tennessee 6s	32½	Deferred	106
Tennessee 6s new	30		

STOCKS.

Rock Island	151	Iron Mountain	52½
Panama	168	St. L. & San F.	43½
C. & P.	107	Do, preferred	54⅜
Fort Wayne	113	First	73¼
Illinois Central	103⅝	C. St. L. & N. O.	36⅝
C. & A.	109	Kan. & Tex.	36⅝
Do. preferred	106	Union Pacific	85
N. Y. Central	120	Kansas Pacific	8¾
Harlem	132	N. Pacific	32¼
Lake Shore	99¾	Do. preferred	56½
Can. Southern	69¼	Louisville & N.	86½
Michigan Central	89¼	Houston & Texas	8¾
Erie	42¾	W. U. Tel	100½
Do. preferred	69¼	A. P. Tel	40¼
N. J. Central	109	Pacific Mail	37⅝
Do. preferred	106½	Little Pittsburgh	29¾
St. Paul	77¾	Adams Ex	107
Do. preferred	102	Fargo Ex	101
St. P. & Min	48	American Ex	97
St. P. & S. City	38½	U. S. Express	48
Do. preferred	75½	Quicksilver	20
Del. & Lack	85½	Do. preferred	60
Morris & Essex	101½	Leadville	4¾
Del. & Hudson	74¾	Central Pacific	108¾
N. J. Central	81¾	Union Firsts	108¾
O. & M.	29¾	Land Grants	113
Do. preferred	58	Sinking Funds	115
Chesapeake & O.	19¼	Lehigh Wicks	109
Mobile & O.	24¾	St. P. & S. C. First.	....
C. & C.	79	C. C. & I. C. First.	....
I. C. & L.	21	Do. second	....
I. C. & Lafayette	45	Reading	71¾
B. C. R. & N.	56	Central Arizona	21
A. & T. H.	20	Caribon	43¼
Do. preferred	45	Excelsior	25
W. St. L. & P.	39	Homestake	....
Do. preferred	66¾	Ontario	9
H. & St. Joe	35¼	Standard	281
Do. preferred	65	Lake Erie Western	26½

Boston Copper Stocks.

Calumet & Hecla	223	Pewabec	41¾
Copper Falls	6	Quincy	28¼
Franklin	31	Ridge	7

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, January 7.—Consols for money, 97 11-16. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 103; Pennsylvania Central, 52¾; Erie, 44⅝; do. seconds, 90¾; Reading, 37.

United States bonds—New 5s, 106⅝; 4½s, 110¼; 4s 106¼.

Refined petroleum 6¼@6⅝d.

Linseed oil, 28s@28s 9d.

PARIS, January 7.—Rentes, 81f 80c.

ANTWERP, January 7.—Refined petroleum, 19½f.

LIVERPOOL, January 7.—Cotton dull at 5⅝@7⅛; sales, 16,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 12,000.

Corn—New Western mixed, 5@7½s.

Fine American cheese 38s.

Bacon, long clear, 36s; short clear, 37s.

American cloverseed, 45s@50s.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, January 5.—The *Mark Lane Express*' annual crop returns from four hundred and forty-one correspondents representing every county in England fully confirm the worst accounts regarding the serious failure of crops. The *Express* says: "The returns are the most discouraging we have ever published. Of four hundred and twenty-nine districts from which returns were collected not one has produced a wheat or pea crop of over the average; only two represent a barley crop and only six a bean crop as over the average. Oats is the only crop that is not thoroughly bad. An examination of ten years tables will show that we have had worse oat crops and as bad a bean crop. But for wheat, barley and peas there has been no year of the ten, and we might go further back, nearly so unfruitful; even with respect to oats and beans, if weight and quality be taken into account, no year of the ten has given such bad results. As to wheat, the disastrous failure of the crop is most strikingly shown by the fact that only four out of four hundred and twenty-nine returns represent it as up to the average. The remarks of our correspondents as to the condition of the grain and the pulse are as disheartening as accounts the yield.

LONDON, January 6.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in reviewing the British grain trade for the past week, says: The recent frost prevented the sowing of much of the land which was intended for wheat, especially in the midlands and ten districts, where, it is reported, only about one-half of the intended quantity has been sown. As the frost has now disappeared some of this deficiency at any rate should speedily be remedied. It is impossible as yet to state the effect of the frost upon the growing wheat, but it may be remarked increased apprehensions are felt on this point. In France roots have been much injured by frost, and it will be difficult and expensive for cattle owners to tide over the winter. The damp weather has rather deteriorated freshly threshed grain. The quantity offered at Mark Lane has been small and prices were not quotably lower. The trade in foreign wheat was only slightly affected by the holiday influences the past week, and full rate of last Monday have been obtainable. The supply for the moment is doubtless in excess of demand and stocks are increasing. Holders, however, do not seem inclined to press sales. There seems to be a general inclination to await further development of the situation in America. If prices here had continued as abnormally depressed as during the first half of the year '79, the great speculative enterprise which is now afloat in America, could hardly have failed to have been successful, but now that prices in England have risen ten to twelve shillings per quarter the possibility of a corner is greatly diminished. The only noteworthy change in feeding stuffs has been a decline in maize of about a shilling per quarter in consequence of large arrivals and a flagging demand. Arrivals at ports of call have been moderate. Wheat in the early part of the week declined 6d to 1s per quarter, but it has since recovered. Maize was in less demand at 6@9d reduction.

Wheat to arrive inactive. American offerings still too high. Maize flat with a declining tendency. A new crop of mixed American was offered at 26s@26s 6d per 480 pounds January and February shipments. Sales of English wheat last week were 24,574 quarters at 46s 11d per quarter against 37,892 quarters at 39s 7d per quarter for the corresponding week last year. Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending December 27 were 840,666 hundred weights.

Wheat Speculation.

CHICAGO, January 5.—The largest single pay ment of gold coin in this city was made yesterday by the First National Bank of Chicago. The bank paid out in settlement of its Clearing House balances $1,650,000. Of this sum $1,500,000 was in gold coin. This coin was received from New York in twenty kegs, each keg weighing three hundred pounds and containing $75,000. The transportation through the streets was attended by five men to handle and guard the treasure. By an arrangement between the banks and the Clearing House officers the gold was delivered directly at the several creditor banks. By this arrangement the transportation and handling were simplified. This coin was sent hither by Jim Keene in payment for wheat, and with other remittances of like character will largely enter into general circulation in the city. The balances at the Clearing House yesterday were $14,846,000, being about $2,000,000 greater than the clearances on Friday, which were greater than on any preceding day in the history of the city.

Yesterday there was a report on 'Change that $2,000,000 more had been sent out from New York. The clearings of the week footed up $40,310,916, against $22,174,453. In the corresponding week last year. The immense accumulation of grain here and in the East has forced the Northwestern Railroad to issue instructions to its station agents to take no more wheat for shipment to this city. The officers of the road calculate that they have so far received about one-half the crop that is to come forward.

Effect of Tariff in Germany.

A dispatch from Berlin says: "The new German protective tariff has already had marked effect, especially on the price of breadstuffs. Wheat is now 33½ per cent. higher than whe,n the tariff bill passed. Rye is 55 per cent. higher barley 25 per cent., and oats 40 per cent. The German shipping trade has appreciably declined in consequence of the tariff."

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST. }
WEDNESDAY, January 7, 1880. {

There was a better feeling among dealers today on account of the improved condition of the weather which, as was anticipated, did stimulate trade in most branches. The grocery, flour and provision markets are becoming quite active, while the demand for grain continues good at the figures which have been ruling for the past ten days. As already stated a change in this market may be expected at any time as the speculators hold a "full hand" and "deal" when they feel so disposed. The country produce trade has not quite recovered from the effects of the spell of rainy weather, and until there is a marked change for the better in this respect, activity in the business is not looked for. However, prices remain unchanged, with the exception of eggs, which have declined one cent. Game and poultry not wanted. The N. Y. *Commercial List*, in speaking of the opening of the New Year, says: "While the prospects for the new year are auspicious, it does not follow that there will be no further necessity on the part of the mercantile community for the exercise of nice calculation and a due degree of caution in the conduct of their affairs. An abuse of the credit system, which has been the primal cause of all commercial revulsions, is especially to be guarded against. Competition was never sharper, and small profits and quick returns should therefore be the rule. It is safe to say that there will be no such chances for hap hazard operators to rush in and buy and sell, right and left, without the exercise of any judgment or foresight, as there were when the fever of speculation kept the laws of political economy in a state of suspense. The day for that sort of thing has gone by, and in the future fortunes are to be made by prudent and well directed effort. By such methods the interests of all classes will be promoted, and the distribution of the prizes of life will be far wider and more just. There is not likely to be any great encouragement given to the practice of employing staple commodities as if they were so many counters, to be passed from one gamester to another, with a view of extorting tribute from innocent consumers, without giving any equivalent therefor."

Country Produce.

APPLES—Fancy, $2 75@3 00; choice, $2 25@2 50; medium, $1 25@1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—40@50c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—Prime white, 75@1 80; medium, $1 50@1 60; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER—Choice roll, 22@23c; solid packed, 18@20c; common to medium, 8@14c.

CIDER—Common $3 50@4 00; sweet $5 00@6 00; crab $7 00@8 00 ₱ barrel.

CHEESE—Factory, 11@12½c, prime Ohio factory, 13@13½c; jobbing, 13c wholesale; New York Goshen, 14c jobbing; 13½c at wholesale; Limberger, 11@12c; Young America, 15c.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches (halves), 9@10c; prime peeled do., 14@15c; sliced apples, 8@10c; new quarters, 7@8c; raspberries, 25@30c; blackberries, 8@9c; evaporated dried peaches, 12@15c; pitted cherries, 20@22c; new dried sweet corn, 7½@8c ₱ lb; new dried green peas, $1 00@2 10 ₱ bushel.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, in barrels, 19c; in cases, 19@20c; pickled, 16@17c

GAME—Quail, $2 50@3 00 ₱ dozen; pheasants, $4 50@5 00 ₱ dozen; squirrels, $1 00@1 25 ₱ dozen; venison sides, short, 14@15c; do long 13@14c; wild ducks, $1 50@3 00 ₱ dozen; rabbits, 25@30c ₱ pair; grouse, $5 00@6 00 ₱ dozen.

HONEY—California, 17@18c; York State, 14@17c; new dandelion, 16@17c; strained, 8@10c.

NUTS—Coarse, $1 00; shellbarks, 90c@$1; walnuts, 40@50c.

POTATOES—Choice Early Rose, 50@52c ₱ bushel; peachblows, 52@55c; peerless, 45@50c, in bulk on track; Baltimore sweets, $2 25 ₱ bbl; Jersey sweets, $3 00@4 25.

POULTRY—Live chicken, 35@50c; dressed chickens, 8@10c; ducks, 10@12c; turkeys, 12c; geese 75c@$1 00 per pair; live turkeys, 8@9c.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 10½@11c ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Clover, $5 00@5 50 ₱ bushels; timothy, $2 50@2 75 for Western.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, $4 00@7 00 ₱ 100 head; onions, $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl.

CRANBERRIES—$5 00 per bush; $9 00 per bbl.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Wheat—Choice red winter, No. 1, $1 39@1 41; amber and mixed, $1 38@1 40; rejected, 95c@$1 05.

Corn—Yellow shelled, 50@52c; mixed, 50@51c; yellow ear, 47@48c.

Oats—Prime white, 45@45c; mixed do, 43@44c.

Barley—Northwestern spring, 95c@$1 05; medium, 80@85c; stained 70@75c; barley malt $1 00@1 10; rye malt 90@96c.

Rye—Eastern, 70@75c ₱ bushel.

FLOUR—Extra family $7 00@7 25; choice red $7 25@7 50; extra choice amber $7 50@7 75; fancy St. Louis, $8 25@9 00; patents, $8 50@8 95; XX bakers $7 00@7 25; XXX bakers $7 25@7 75; low grade $4 00@5 50; Rye, $5 25@5 75. Buckwheat $2 50@3 00 ₱ cwt.; rye flour $5 25@5 50; buckwheat flour $2 50@3 00 per cwt.

OATMEAL—Fancy brands, $8 00@8 25 in barrels; kegs, $4 12@4 25; standard brands $8 50 in barrels; $3 37 in half barrels.

CORNMEAL—80@85c ₱ bushel.

HAY—Prime from country wagon, $18 00@19 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy, baled, $17 00@18 00; upland prairie, $15 00@15 50.

MILL FEED—Bran, ₱ ton, $14 50@16 00; white middlings, $21 00@22 00; coarse do, $18 00@19 00; chopped feed, $20 00@21 00; cornmeal, ₱ ton, $22 00@23 00.

OAT STRAW—$12 00@14 00.

Groceries.

Green Coffee—Fancy Rio, 19c; choice Rio, 18c; prime Rio, 17c; good Rio, 16c; ordinary Rio, 12c; Java, 24@26c.

Roasted Coffee—Rio, in papers, 17@20c; Rio, in bulk, 16½@20c; lower grades, 14½@15½c; Java, in papers, 31½@34½c; Java, in bulk, 28½@29½c.

Sugars—Cut loaf, 10¾c; crush, 10¾c; granulated, 10¼c; Standard A, 9¾@10c; Off 'A, 9¼c; yellows, 8@8¼c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 45c; prime maple, flavored, 41; choice sugar syrup, 40c; prime sugar syrup, 38c; good sugar syrup, 35c; good molasses syrup, 32c; black molasses, 25c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, 40@48c; old, none in market.

Teas—Young Hyson, 30c@$1 00; Gunpowder, 35c@$1 00; Imperial, 35@80c; Japan, 30@75c; Oolong, 30@80c; Souchong, 30@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves, 55c; allspice, 18c; cassia, 25@28c; nutmegs, $1 90; pepper, 16@16½c.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 7¾@8c; good do, 7c; Rangoon, 6¾@7c.

Soda—Bicarb, in kegs, 4c; do, assorted papers 6c; do, assorted ¼ papers, 8½c; sal soda, in kegs, 2½c.

Starch—Gloss, 5¾@7¾c; corn starch, 6@8¼c pearl, 3¾c.

Candles—Star, full weight, 14c; stearine, 10c; mould, 10c.

Prunes—Turkey, 8¾c; French, 12@20c, as to size.

HOMINY—$3 65@3 75.

TALLOW—City, 8c; country, 7c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@13c as to quality.

Provisions.

	Canvassed.	*Plain.*
Extra S. C. hams, 18 lbs and over	....	9½
Do. Do. 14 to 18lbs	....	10
Do. Do. 14 lbs and under	....	10¾
Extra S. C. shoulders	....	7
Breakfast bacon, ex. sugar cured	....	9
Dried beef, ex. sugar cured, in sets	....	11
Do. knuckles and rounds	....	13
Do. all flats	....	10
Beef tongues, per dozen	....	$ 6 00
Bacon, shoulders	....	6
Do. short rib sides	....	8¼
Do. clear sides	....	8¾
Mess pork, ₱ bbl	....	14 00
Do. shortcut, family, 40 to 45 pieces in bbl	....	14 00
Lard, refined, summer use, tierces	....	8¾
Lard ..... refined, in half bbls	....	9
Do. do. in buckets	....	9½
Do. do. 5-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	....	10¾
Lard, refined, 5-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	....	10¾
Lard; refined, 10-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	....	10
Lard, refined, 10-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	....	10
Ham sausage, loose, any quantity	....	7½

Miscellaneous.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans ₱ doz., 85c@$1 75; raspberries, do, $1 50; strawberries, do, $1 75; gooseberries, $1 40; pineapples, $1 40@1 75; blackberries, $1 40; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ dozen, $1 90@2 25; tomatoes, do, $1 25; corn, do, $1 25@1 75.

FISH—Extra mess mackeral, ₱ barrel, $28 00@40 00; No. 1 shore mackeral, $16 00; No. 1 bay mackeral, $13 00; No. 2 large mackeral, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackeral, $9 00; No. 3 large mackeral, $7 75; No. 3 medium mackeral, $6 50; No. 3 small mackeral, $5 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; split shore do, $6 00; round shore do, $5 50; white fish, half barrel, $5 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00; lake herring, $5 00; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do, $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 50; medium do do, $4 00; boneless confish, $6 50; boneless hake, $4 50; halibut smoked) ₱ lb, 9c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 28c; scaled herring, 35c; smoked bloated herring, $1 25.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ₱ lb, 50@55c; mixed, 30@45c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $2 50; London layers, new, $3 00; Muscatels, new, $2 75; mat raisins, $5 00 ₱ mat; new Valentia raisins, 8½c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 12c; Dates, 7½c ₱ lb; Currants, 6½c; Citron, 22c; Prunes, 8½c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do, shelled, 40c; do, Sicily, 40c; do, Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 16c; Sicily filberts; 12½c. Smyrna figs, new 18c; Brazil nuts, 11c; Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 8c. Oranges, ₱ case, $8 00; Oranges, ₱ box, Florida $6 00. Lemons—repacked, $6 00 Cocoanuts, $4 50@6 00 ₱ 100.

BROOMS—No. 1 hurl per doz, $1 75; No. 2 do, $2 00; No. 3 do, $2 25; No. 4 do, $2 50; No. 5 do, $2 75; No. 6 do, $3 00; No. 3 carpet, $3 25; No. 4 do, $3 50; No. 5 do, $3 75; No. 3 parlor, $4 00; No. 4 do, $4 25; hotel brooms, $3 50@4 50; cane, $3 50@4 50; hearth, $1 00@1 50; whisps, plain, $1 25@1 75; whisps, fancy, $1 50@2 00.

WOODENWARE—The following are jobbers' rates: No. 1 tubs per doz, $8 50; No. 2 tubs per doz, $7 50; No. 3 tubs per doz, $6 50; 2-hoop pails, per doz, $1 90; 3-hoop pails per doz, $2 25.

OIL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
WEDNESDAY, January 7, 1880. {

The market continues quiet and steady, with quite a number of sales and re-sales daily. Opened at $1 11⅞, advanced to $1 12⅝, declined to $1 11⅞, advanced to $1 12½, declined to $1 11¼, advanced to and closed at $1 11⅞.

SALES AND RESALES.

Barrels Sold.	*Price Paid.*
21,000	$1 11¼
63,000	1 11⅞
12,000	1 12½
1,000. Tidewater	1 11¼

Total sales and resales, 97,000 barrels; shipments, 26,431 barrels; charters, 27,100 barrels.

MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

PARKER, January 7.—Market firm at $1 12½ bid for old.

OIL CITY, January 7.—Market unchanged at $1 11⅞ bid for old.

TITUSVILLE January 7.—Market quiet at $1 11⅞ bid for old.

NEW YORK, January 7.—Charters, 2,000 barrels refined petroleum. Market nominal: refined quoted at 8¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 7.—Market remains dull and lower; S. W., 8c.

LAST YEAR'S BUSINESS AT THE OIL CITY EXCHANGE.

The following table exhibits the amount of oil which changed hands at the Oil City Exchange each month during the year, together with the average price for each month and the number of business days:

	Days.	*Average Price.*	*Barrels.*
January	26	$1 02¾	6,614,000
February	23	97⅞	2,386,000
March	26	86¼	4,817,000
April	23	78⅝	4,673,000
May	26	75¾	4,520,000
June	25	68⅞	7,702,000
July	26	67¼	4,067,000
August	27	64⅜	3,245,000
September	25	69⅝	5,367,000
October	27	87⅛	8,428,000
November	25	1 01⅞	8,974,000
December	26	1 22½	10,314,000
	307	85¾	71,105,000
Add private sales, made quietly, say 15 per cent			10,665,750
Total sales and resales			81,770,750
Daily average			266,386
Total value at average price			$70,036,274
Daily average business			228,132

These figures represent the business of the Oil City Oil Exchange during the year 1879.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—JANUARY 7.—Cotton dull and nominal at 12¾@13c; futures easy Flour dull and lower; receipts, 17,000 barrels; superfine State and western $5 25@5 65; common to good $5 75@6 25; good to choice $6 30@8 50; white wheat extra $6 50@7 00; extra Ohio $6 10@7 75; St. Louis $8 15@8 50; Minnesota patent process $7 25@9 00. Wheat heavy: receipts, 59,000 bushels; No. 3 spring, $1 38@1 38¾; ungraded winter $1 45@1 48; No. 2 $1 62½@1 64; mixed winter $1 48@1 49; ungraded white $1 46¾; in store; No. 2, $1 47¼@1 47½; No. 1 do sales of 15,000 bushels, $1 50@1 50¾; No. 2 red, January, sales of 233,000 bushels at $1 52¾@1 54; February, sales of 152,000 bushels at $1 57¾@1 58¾. Rye dull and nominal. Corn heavy; receipts, 107,500 bushels; ungraded 56@60c; No. 3, 55½@56½c; steamer 58@58½c; No. 2, 60@60½c; old 59½@59¾c; new No. 2 January, 60¼@60¾c; February 60¼@60¾c; May 59¾c. Oats heavy; receipts, 30,000 bushels; western mixed 47¼@49c; white western 49@51c; mixed 70@75c. Hops dull; yearling, 7@18c; eastern and western, 3@8c; New York State, 3@4c. Coffee quiet and steady. Rio cargoes, 14¼@14⅝c; job lots, 14½@18¼c. Sugar firmer; fair to good refining 7 13-16@8c. Molasses—demand fair and market firm. Rice steady and in fair demand. Petroleum dull and nominal; 1,200 bbls crude at 6¾c; refined 8¼c. Tallow buoyant at 6⅝@6⅞c. Rosin firm at $1 60@1 65. Turpentine quiet and firm at 48c. Eggs dull; western 14@23c. Pork firmer; mess $12 00@13 00. Beef nominally unchanged. Cut meats—long clear $7 37½; short clear $7 62½. Lard stronger; prime steam $7 82½@7 85 new. Butter quiet and firm; western 10@28c. Cheese firm; western 8@13. Whisky quiet and steady at $1 10.

Leather—dealers active; hemlock sole 28@31c. Wool—demand fair and market firm: domestic fleece 42@58c; pulled 30@58c; unwashed 18@40c; Texas 21@38c.

Metals—Manufactured copper quiet; new sheathing $28 00; ingot lake $21 25@21 37½. Pig iron quiet and firm: Scotch $29 00@32 50; American $23 00@36 00. Russia sheeting $13 25. Nails—Cut $4 25@4 35; clinch $5 20@6 85.

Chicago—JANUARY 7.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat unsettled; opened strong and higher and ruled so all day on inside prices; closed weak; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 28¾, 1 29¼@1 29¾; February: $1 29½ bid March: No. 3, $1 32; rejected 92@96. Corn fairly active and a shade higher; 39¾c cash; 40¼c February; 45¼c May; rejected 36c. Oats fairly active and a shade higher; 34½@34⅝c cash; 34¾c January; 34¾c February; 36¾c March. Rye dull and prices a shade lower at 79@79½c. Barley dull, weak and lower at 87c. Pork moderately active and higher; $13 40 cash; $13 52½@13 55 February; $13 70@13 72½ March. Lard active, firm and higher; $7 50@7 55 cash; $7 57½@7 60 February; $7 67½@7 70 March. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 10. Receipts—Flour, 14,000 barrels; wheat, 69,000 bushels; corn, 265,000 bushels; oats, 33,000 bushels; rye, 2,200 bushels; barley, 17,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat, 37,000 bushels; corn, 68,000 bushels; oats, 15,000 bushels; rye, 1,200 bushels; barley, 5,500 bushels.

Close—Wheat fairly active and a shade higher; $1 30¾ bid February; $1 30¾ March. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats stronger; 34¾c January; 34¾@34⅝c February; 39¾c March. Pork active and higher; $13 50 January; $13 65 February. Lard in good demand and prices a shade higher; $7 60 cash and January; $7 70 February.

Baltimore—JANUARY 7.—Flour dull; western superfine $5 00@5 50; do extra $5 75@6 25; do family $6 75@7 00. Wheat—Western higher and firm; No. 2 western winter red, spot and January, $1 48; February $1 52@1 52¼; March $1 56¼@1 56⅝. Corn—Western strong and a shade higher; western mixed, spot and January, 56¾c; February 58c, bid; March 58¼@58¾c; April 59@59¼c; steamer 55c. Oats firmer; western 47@48c; mixed 46@47c; Pennsylvania 47@48c. Rye quiet at 96@98c.